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ISLAMIC RESURGENCE IN THE ASEAN STATES, JANUARY-AUGUST 1986

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August 1986

Author: Barbara A. LePoer

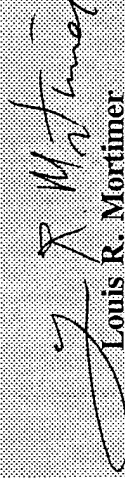
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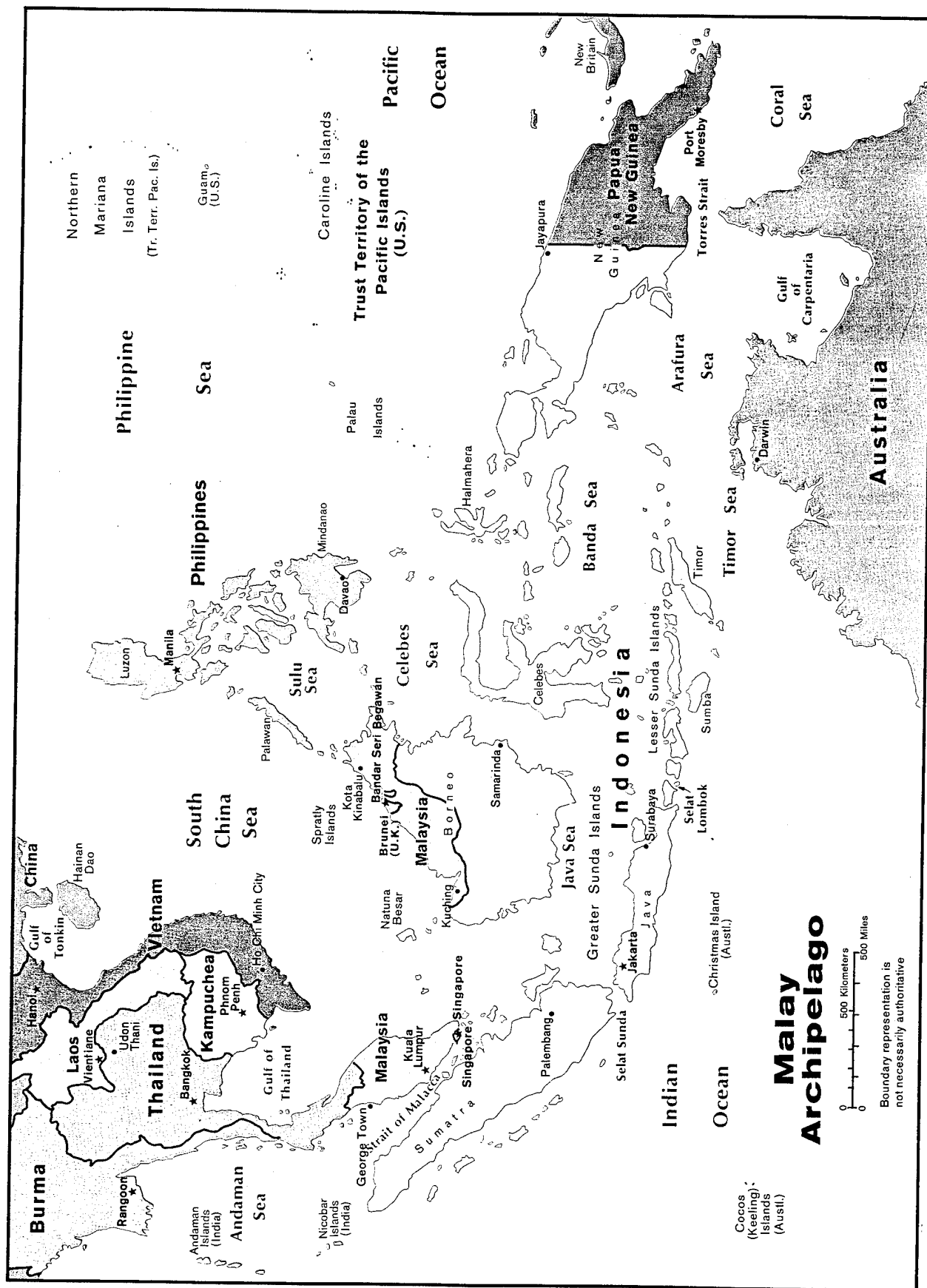
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PREFACE

Islamic revivalism continues to have an important impact on the political stability of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as on the organization itself. This report serves to update a 1985 study on the resurgence of Islam in the ASEAN states and includes a computerized chronology of Islamic-related events in the two countries with the largest Muslim populations: Indonesia and Malaysia. The online chronology can be searched according to country, date, keyword, and the following subject categories: Muslim fundamentalist activity; Muslim extremist activity; government attempts to control Muslims; government attempts to conciliate Muslims; Muslim relations with the military; disunity among Muslims; relations between Muslims and non-Muslims; and pan-Islamic relations.

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SUMMARY

Islamic revivalism continued to have its ups and downs in the ASEAN nations during the reporting period. On the negative side, the Indonesian Government persisted in its campaign of arrest, trial, and sentencing of activist Muslims accused of subversion, and the Malaysian Government party soundly defeated the fundamentalist Parti Islam sa-Malaysia (Pas) in the August Parliamentary elections. On the positive side, Philippine Muslims managed to capture a share of the attention of the new government, and various factions held meetings with high-level military and civilian officials, including the president. Malaysia continued its historic role as the center of Islamic influence in Southeast Asia, creating border problems with some of its neighbors and diplomatic problems with others. Sabah was a major focus for domestic Muslim activity, as well as the ongoing international dispute with the Philippines. In the wider world of Islamic affairs, the US bombing of Libya brought pressure on the ASEAN nations to demonstrate their solidarity with the Muslim nations of the Middle East, and a Libyan envoy made the rounds of the ASEAN capitals to enlist such support. Domestically, some of the ASEAN governments made small gestures of conciliation toward their Islamic populations. Perhaps the most interesting domestic development, however, was the continuing rise of the two proteges of the current leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia, both of whom are "more Islamic" than either of their mentors or most of the ruling elites of those two countries.

GLOSSARY

<u>abangan</u>	nominal Indonesian Muslims, often influenced by pre-Islamic beliefs
ABIM	Angkatan Belia Islam Malaysia (Muslim Youth Organization); one of three major Islamic revival or <u>dakwah</u> organizations in Malaysia
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Bangsa Moro	military arm of the MNLF
Berjaya	Bersatu Rakyat Jelata Sabah (Sabah People's Union); Muslim-dominated political party in Sabah
BNDP	Brunei National Democratic Party (Partai Kebangsaan Demokratik Brunei); political party of Brunei, formed in 1985
BNPP	Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Pattani (Pattani National Liberation Front); Thai Muslim separatist group
BRN	Barisan Revolusi Nasional (National Revolutionary Front); Thai Muslim separatist group
<u>bumiputera</u>	"sons of the soil"; term applied to Malays of both Malaysia and Brunei; indicates entitlement to certain privileges not awarded other ethnic groups
<u>ceramah</u>	religious meeting
<u>chotbah</u>	sermon
CPM	Communist Party of Malaya
<u>dakwah</u>	a generic term for any missionary activity that recalls lapsed Muslims to the faith or makes new converts

Dar'ul Islam	Muslim revolt in West Java, 1948-1962
Darul Arqam	House of Arqam; one of three major revival or <u>dakwah</u> organizations in Malaysia
<u>fitrah</u>	charitable tax payable by adult Muslims at the end of the fasting month
GOLKAR	Golong Karya (Functional Groups); Indonesian government-controlled political party
<u>Hadith</u>	record of the Traditions of the Prophet Mohammed, revered as a major source of religious law and moral guidance
<u>haj</u>	pilgrimage to Mecca
<u>halal</u>	permissible by Islamic standards, particularly applied to food
HMI	Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (Indonesian Islamic Students Association)
<u>imam</u>	prayer leader; usually a mosque official
Jamaat Tabligh	(Lecture Group); one of three major revival or <u>dakwah</u> organizations in Malaysia
<u>jihad</u>	holy war
<u>kafir</u>	infidel; unbeliever
<u>kebatinan</u>	Javanese mystical sects
<u>kiyai</u>	Muslim teacher, usually in charge of a <u>pesantren</u>
KODAM	Komando Daerah Militer (Indonesian Regional Military Commands); reduced from 16 to 10 in 1985

Kostrad	Komando Strategi Angkatan Darat (Army Strategic Command); position from which Suharto seized power in 1966
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front; organization that has led the Muslim insurrection movement in the southern Philippines since 1969
MPA	Malayan People's Army; military arm of CPM
<u>mufti</u>	highest officer of an Islamic judicial system
Muhammadiyah	Indonesian mass organization and former political party founded in 1912
MUIS	Majlis Ugama Islam Singapore (Muslim Religious Council of Singapore); government-sponsored religious council
NPA	New People's Army; Military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines
NU	Nahdatul Ulama (Awakening of the Ulama); Muslim Scholars; Indonesian political party and mass organization founded in 1926
OIC	Organization of Islamic Conference
Pancasila	Indonesian national ideology which embodies the five principles of belief in God, humanitarianism, national unity, consensus democracy, and social justice
Pas	Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia (Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party); Islamic opposition party in Malaysia
PBS	Parti Bersatu Sabah (Sabah United Party), Christian-dominated political party in Sabah
PDI	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (Indonesian Democratic Party); Indonesian political party formed in 1973 from the five non-Muslim parties
<u>pengadjian</u>	mass religious meetings

<u>pesantren</u>	Muslim boarding school
PKMRM	Parti Kebangsaan Melayu Revolusioner Malaya (National Malay Revolutionary Party); front group for CPM
PNI	Partai Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian Nationalist Party); founded by Sukarno in 1927
PPP	Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (United Development Party); Indonesian political party formed in 1973 by merger of four Muslim parties
PRB	Partai Rakyat Brunei (Brunei People's Party); political party of Brunei outlawed since 1962
<u>priyayi</u>	Javanese elite, including (in colonial times) the middle ranks of Javanese royal court officials and members of the Dutch indigenous civil service
PULO	Pattani United Liberation Organization; Thai Muslim separatist group
RBAF	Royal Brunei Armed Forces
<u>santri</u>	devout or orthodox Indonesian Muslims
Sapta Marga	Sevenfold Way; pledge recited daily by Indonesian military
Sarekat Islam	Islamic Union; one of four Muslim parties merged to form PPP in 1973
Seskoad	Sekolah Staf dan Komando - Angkatan Darat; Indonesian Army Staff and Command School, Bandung
SPLO	Singapore People's Liberation Organization (Organisasi Pembebasan Rakyat Singapura); Muslim extremist organization
<u>syariah</u>	also shariah; Muslim religious law and courts, usually dealing with civil and personal law relating to marriage, family, inheritance, etc.

ummah Islam

the Islamic community

UMNO

United Malays National Organization; dominant political party in the ruling National Front coalition in Malaysia

YABMP

Yayasan Amal Bakhti Muslim Pancasila (Pancasila Muslim Charity Foundation); Indonesian charitable organization headed by President Suharto

zakat fitrah

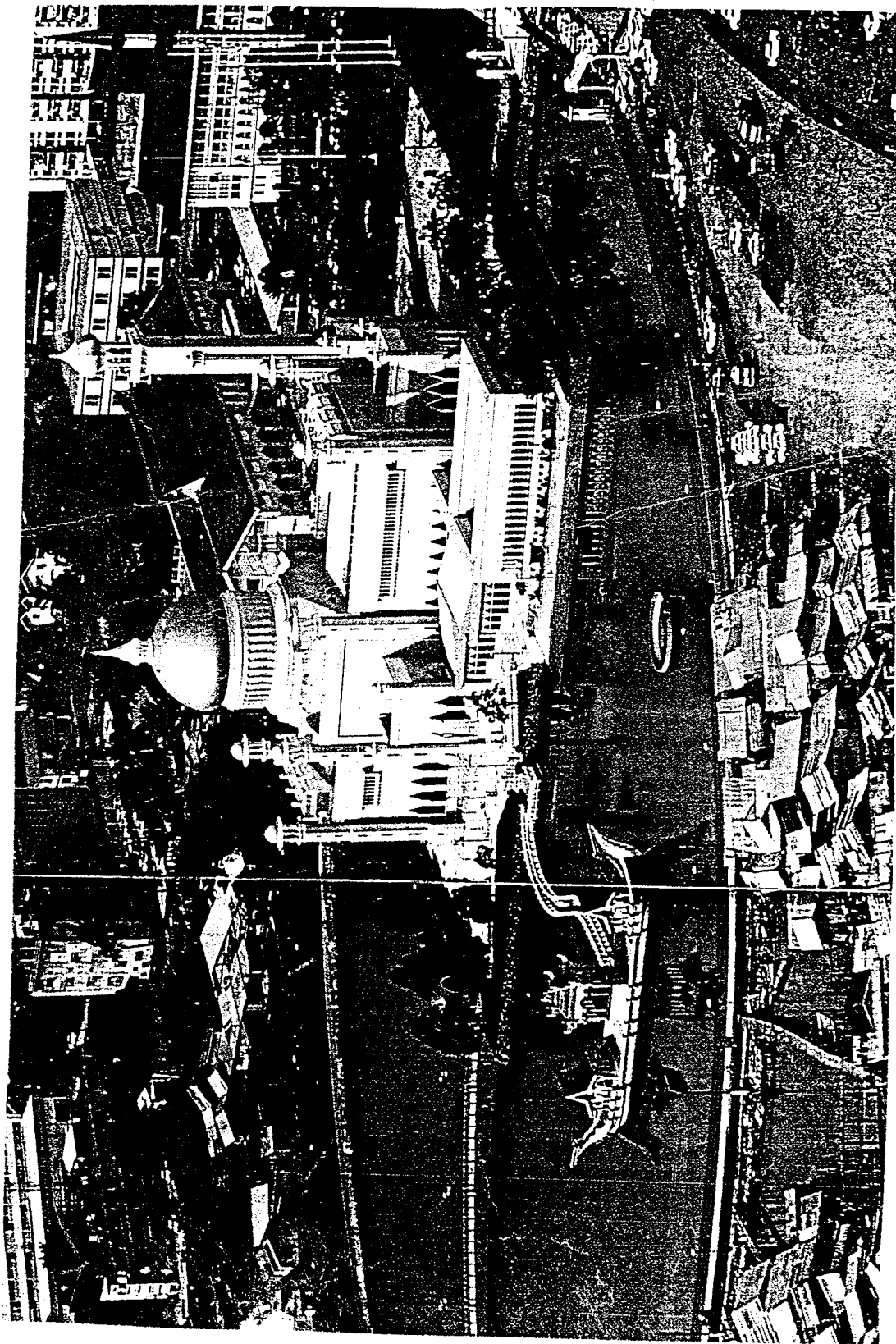
Muslim religious tax; tithe

COUNTRY UPDATES

BRUNEI

In pan-Islamic affairs, Brunei continued to take a moderate stance, best illustrated by observing who was and who was not invited to Bandar Seri Begawan during the reporting period. Jordan's King Hussein and Queen Nur paid a royal visit in March at the invitation of Sultan Hassan al-Bolkiah, who had visited Amman in December 1984. In late May, the chairman of the Muslim Association of Senegal, Al Haj Moustapha Niang, visited Brunei and Indonesia to survey Islamic educational and propagation projects. Not invited to Brunei, however, was Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhafi's special envoy, who made the rounds of Southeast Asia in May, drumming up support for Libya following the US air raids on Tripoli in April. Ahmad Muhammad al-Sharif visited Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines, seeking backing for a Libyan proposal to hold a United Nations-sponsored conference on terrorism. Neither Brunei nor Singapore chose to host the Libyan envoy.

Domestically, Brunei's fundamentalist-oriented Religious Affairs Department moved to crack down on Muslims who violated fasting laws. During the fasting month, Brunei's Muslims are prohibited by law from eating, drinking, and smoking in public, and Muslim shopkeepers are prohibited from serving them. Maximum fines were set by the Religious Affairs Department at about US\$227 for first offenders, US\$340 for second offenders, and US\$454 for third offenders. In previous years, fines had averaged between US\$14 and US\$23.



Grand Mosque in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei
(Asiaweek, 6 January 1983, p. 21)

INDONESIA

The Indonesian Government continued into 1986 its get-tough policy toward Muslim activists. Some trials for those arrested for subversion in 1984 and 1985 were concluded, while others were still pending. In June, Abdul Latief became the 10th member of the Jakarta Muslim Preachers Corps to be sentenced for preaching seditious sermons. His 7-year sentence was light compared to others ranging as high as 20 years. According to Indonesian Reports, 15 other Muslim activists have been awaiting trial since January 1986. Among the more celebrated trials, the case of Lieutenant General (ret.) H. R. Dharsono wended its way through the appeal process. The Jakarta High Court reduced his original 10-year sentence to 7 years, but Dharsono rejected the reduction and appealed his case to the Supreme Court. An appellate court sustained the 18-year sentence of noted Muslim leader Abdul Qadir Djaelani, and the Supreme Court sustained sentences of 17 and 14 years for two Muslims involved in the 1984 Jakarta bombings. Several defendants convicted for the bombing of Christian churches and the Borobudur Temple in East Java also received sentences ranging from 14 years to life imprisonment. In the most publicized case during the reporting period, former Light Industries Minister Mohammad Sanusi came to trial for a second time in April. Already serving a 19-year sentence for financing the 1984 Jakarta bombings, Sanusi was charged with financing a plot to assassinate President Suharto in 1983. In his final defense statement, Sanusi claimed prosecution witnesses had been coerced into testifying against him. Amnesty International called on the Indonesian Government for a full, impartial inquiry into the alleged death by torture of one of the witnesses in the Sanusi trial.

In June, Amnesty International published a report, Indonesia: Muslim Prisoners of Conscience, detailing the Suharto government's response to the Tanjungpriok riots of 1984 and the bombings that followed. According to the report, hundreds of Muslims were arrested, and more than 100 of them were given prison sentences. Muslim prisoners, the report stated, were ill-treated, denied medical care, held incommunicado, interrogated without lawyers present, and denied a fair trial. The organization called for more humane treatment of prisoners and the release of those who were imprisoned for nonviolent criticism of the regime. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja responded to the report by saying that all prisoners were treated with due process, saying of those detained, they "may be Muslim extremists engaged in terrorist activity."

The anticipation of possible Muslim student disturbances leading up to the 1987 presidential elections may have led the Suharto government to increase its pressure on the Islamic academic community in 1986. Professor Oesman Al Hamidy, rector of the Higher Institute of Islamic Teaching, was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for challenging the state's authority by signing the "Jakarta Pledge" (or "Islamic Pledge") refusing to recognize Pancasila as the state ideology. In another case, the prosecution demanded a 12-year sentence for Ratono, a student at Islamic Dakwah College, who was convicted of performing activities that

undermined the Pancasila state ideology. In February, the Police broke up a gathering of 50 members of the Jogjakarta branch of the Indonesian Islamic Students Association (HMI). In March, the 16th Congress of HMI accepted Pancasila as the sole principle of its organization, despite threats of boycott by the influential Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and Bandung chapters of the organization.

Writers and publishers were also under close scrutiny during the reporting period. Attorney General Hari Suharto banned the circulation of 21 books by Islamic writer Hamran Amrie, because their contents could "make Muslims uneasy and disturb religious harmony in Indonesia." Irfan Suryahardi, editor of Al Ikhwan Bulletin, was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment for alleged involvement in trying to create an Islamic state in Indonesia and for publishing seditious material. Muslim preachers in Jakarta were also closely circumscribed in 1986. Only preachers whose names had been reviewed by military security agencies were allowed to give sermons during the Idul Fitri Muslim holiday.

Repressive measures by the government seemed to have the desired effect on Indonesia's Muslims. No Islamic radical activity was reported during the first half of 1986. Muslim activists seemed to confine themselves to such actions as deploring the US bombing of Libya, calling for labelling of halal (acceptable under Muslim law) foods, and making the pilgrimage to Mecca (some 57,000 Indonesians in 1986).

Although Indonesian Muslims seemed to be keeping a lower profile during early 1986, pan-Islamic relations continued to expand. The Saudi Arabian Government, mostly through its Rabitah Alam Islami (International Islamic League), continued its generous support for Indonesian Muslims, donating US\$55 million for construction of mosques and Islamic schools in Sumatra and the Moluccas. In addition, the Saudi Government donated to the Indonesian Government 500,000 copies of the Qu'ran, which President Suharto agreed to accept. Iran also attempted to increase its influence in Indonesia. The Iranian ambassador noted in February that Iran was still eagerly awaiting the realization of a memorandum of understanding on trade relations signed with Indonesia in 1984. In June, Tehran's Deputy Foreign Minister Sheykh ol Eslam met with Mochtar in Jakarta and expressed Iran's wish to further improve its cordial relations with Indonesia. He offered as incentive Iran's support for Indonesia in its bid to host the next meeting of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM).

For its part, the Indonesian Government attempted to further its image as an Islamic nation. Relations with Morocco were raised to the ambassadorial level. Suharto entertained Jordan's King Hussein and Queen Nur in a state visit in May and received Turkey's deputy foreign minister in March. The US bombing of Libya in April, however, was particularly ill-timed from the Indonesian point of view, with President Reagan due for a visit to Bali the following week. Mochtar stated in New Delhi, where he was attending the NAM foreign ministers' meeting, that the raids on a NAM member nation were in violation of the UN Charter and international law. On his return to Jakarta, however, Mochtar told reporters that, although Indonesia

deplored the violent action taken against Libya, it understood what caused the United States to take the action. In May, Suharto received the special envoy of Colonel Muammar al Qadhafi, who was making the rounds of the ASEAN nations on behalf of the Libyan leader. During the meeting Ahmad Muhammad Al Sharif requested Indonesia's support for Libya's proposal to hold a UN-sponsored conference on terrorism. Suharto replied that Indonesia had made a proposal calling for negotiations and consultations to end all conflicts.

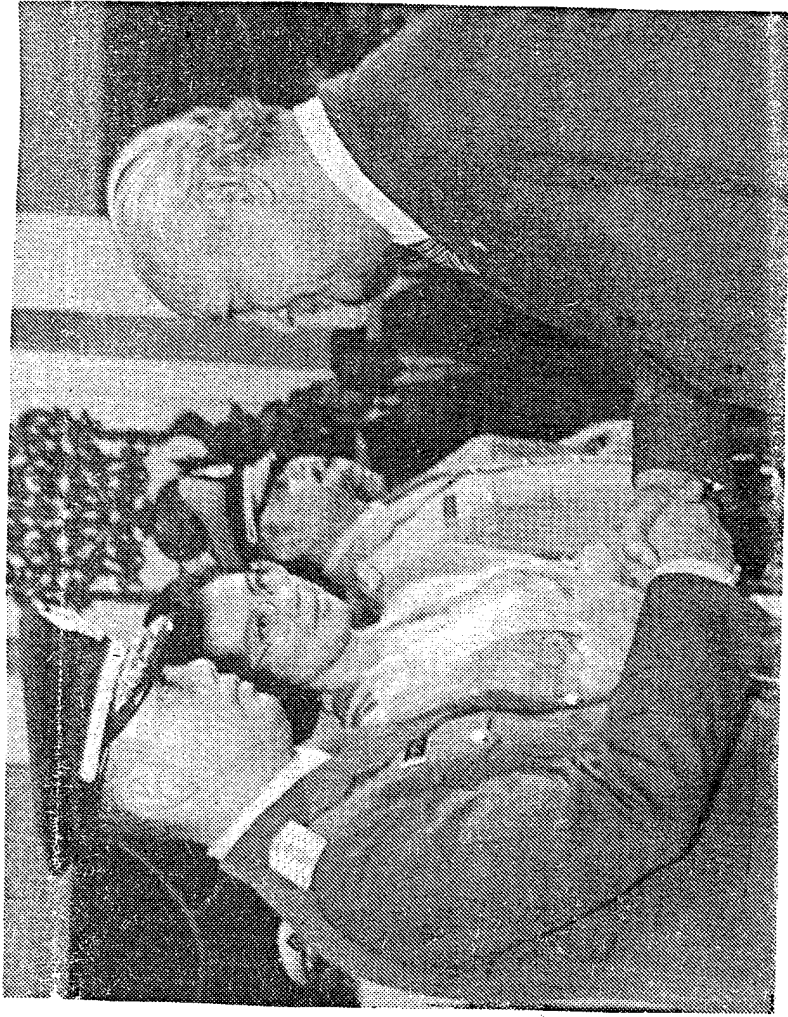
The Suharto government's policy of keeping radical Muslim nations, such as Iran and Libya, at arm's length while seeking to improve relations with more moderate Muslim countries, such as Jordan, was a reflection of its domestic Muslim policy. While continuing to crack down on radical and activist Indonesian Muslims during the first half of 1986, the government supported the construction and renovation of numerous mosques and Islamic schools in all parts of the country. In addition, President Suharto made substantial personal donations for the construction of mosques and schools, and Armed Forces Chief General L. B. Mardani personally financed the restoration of the Al Mubarak mosque in Nganjuk, East Java. The government also announced plans to send 50 Muslim lecturers abroad to study, not to the Middle East, however, but to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Japan. Suharto also agreed to an increased emphasis on religious studies in the curriculum of the Islamic schools.

Clearly the Suharto government has its eye on the 1987 election and is attempting to have activist Muslims safely under control well beforehand. The Muslim Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) has been stripped of its familiar kaaba symbol, which was replaced with a star design and a smaller, less readable printing of the party name. Several Muhammadiyah chapters and Muslim student groups have already been induced to announce support for Suharto and Golkar in the coming election. But looking past the 1987 election and Suharto's next term in office, the most interesting development has been the meteoric rise of Major General Try Sutrisno, a protege of Suharto and a devout Muslim. In June, Try was installed as Chief of Staff of the Army, having been promoted from Jakarta KODAM commander to deputy chief of staff in August 1985. Suharto installed the new chief of staff in a ceremony attended by all heads of supreme state institutions and all ministers of the government. Indonesia's Muslims were generally pleased with this development. In his first Order of the Day, read to all army units throughout the country, Try asked every member of the Army to become a model of the simple life in thought and behavior when among the people, who were still struggling for a proper standard of material and spiritual life. Whether Try will indeed become Suharto's successor and what affect that would have on the course of Islam in Indonesia are interesting questions on which to speculate.



Successor? Suharto installs Lieutenant
General Try Sutrisno as Army Chief of Staff
(Indonesia Times, 19 June 1986, p. 1)

Suharto joins Eid el Fitr prayers at Istiqlal Mosque
(Indonesia Times, 12 June 1986, p. 1)



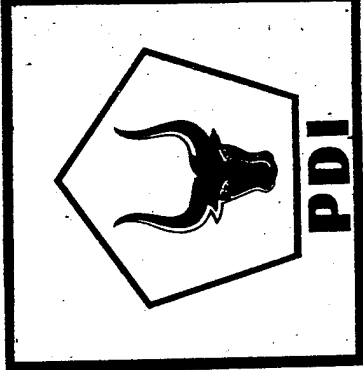
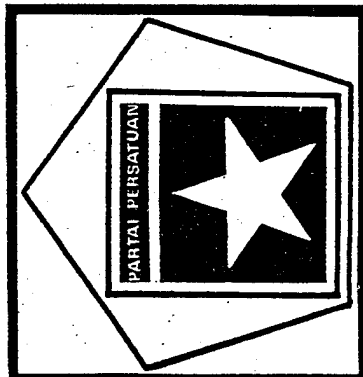
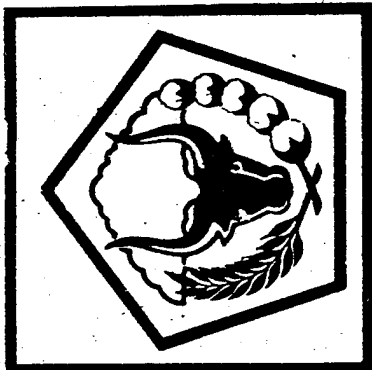
Prominent Muslims Abdul Qadir Djaelani (above) and A.M. Fatwah (below) are each sentenced to 18 years in prison

(Arabia, February 1986, p. 32)

1

2

3



The Indonesian Election Committee (LPU) announced the election symbols and code numbers Saturday. Top: the 1982 election symbols each for 1. Partai Persatuan Pembangunan, 2. Golongan Karya and 3. Partai Demokrasi Indonesia. Bottom: the 1986 election symbols show changes in the Partai Persatuan Pembangunan and Partai Demokrasi Indonesia. The Golkar symbol remains the same.

PPP loses its Kaaba election symbol

(Indonesian Observer, 23 June 1986, p. 3)

MALAYSIA

Despite dire predictions by both foreign and local observers, activist Muslims suffered major setbacks in Malaysia in 1986, losing out to moderate Muslims in the national elections in August and to the Christian-led party in the Sabah state election in April. The fundamentalist Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia (Pas) stepped up its electioneering efforts in early 1986, attempting to spread its influence country-wide, rather than concentrating on the conservative Islamic northern part of the peninsula. Pas also worked hard to gain support from the Chinese electorate by organizing Chinese Consultative Committees to enlist support for Pas candidates among the Chinese community. Attempts to form a merger with the opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) were, however, rejected by the DAP leadership. These two Pas policies probably contributed substantially to a far greater win by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad's Barisan Nasional (National Front) than had been predicted. In the snap election period of two weeks, Pas found its manpower and resources spread much too thin, while its attempts to woo Chinese voters alienated some of its Muslim supporters and diluted the party's Islamic attraction. Pas also discovered in the election aftermath that its fiery orators, who had drawn enormous crowds in recent years, were not necessarily able to translate their religious appeal into political appeal and votes.

Mahathir's ruling United Malays National Organization (UMNO) had had at its disposal the whole weight of the Malaysian Government to bring to bear against Pas, which it did. In early January, Radio Television Malaysia screened a government videotape of the 19 November 1985 Memali incident, in which 18 people (including 4 policemen) were killed, 20 injured, and 160 arrested. Information Minister Datuk Rais Yatim, in introducing the videotape, accused Pas Vice President Hadi Awang of "preaching violence and murder in the name of a holy war among Muslims." Throughout January a barrage of denunciations were hurled at Pas by a number of top government officials, including Mahathir, Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam, and Deputy Home Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad. Musa said Pas religious fanatics were the biggest threat to national security, while Radzi accused Pas leaders of masterminding the Memali incident. Mahathir blamed Memali on deviationist Islamic teachings and warned against testing the government's patience by pushing it beyond the limits. By mid-February, 27 persons arrested during the Memali incident were still being detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA). The National Fatwah Council ruled in February that a 1983 sermon by Pas leader Hadi Awang that sparked the infidel issue and launched a Pas jihad (holy war) was un-Islamic. In the sermon, the Pas official had stated that those who died in fighting UMNO would die a martyr's death. The National Fatwah Council also ruled that those who had died in the Memali incident had not died a martyr's death, as had been declared by some Pas officials. In March, the government issued a White Paper implicating the leader of the Memali incident, Pas official Ibrahim Mahmud (Ibrahim Libya), in a plot to seize power in Malaysia by force.

By March, however, the Memali incident had been overshadowed by disruptions in another part of the country. In late February, Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan, faced with a rising tide of Muslim opposition and defections from his largely Christian Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS), dissolved the Sabah Assembly and called for new elections to reestablish his mandate. On 12 March, seven bombs exploded in the Sabah capital of Kota Kinabalu, marking the beginning of nearly 2 months of fires, bombings, demonstrations, and riots in the East Malaysian state. By 19 March, when a dawn-to-dusk curfew was imposed, there had been 26 bombings in which 5 people were killed and 20 injured. More than 1,000 people had been detained by police under the ISA. More than 900 Muslims took refuge in the state mosque following riots on 20 March. Teargas was used to break up another Muslim demonstration on March 23, because police feared the demonstrators would clash with Christians leaving Palm Sunday services. A police report released the following day stated that many of the demonstrators were Filipinos hired by the Muslim opposition parties to agitate against PBS. More than 100 Filipinos were reported to be facing deportation.

Federal intervention, which Sabah's Muslims were attempting to provoke, never quite materialized. Mahathir essentially avoided the whole problem, making only half-hearted, belated attempts to negotiate a compromise. A PBS landslide (34 of 48 seats) in the 6-7 May election, however, gave Pairin the necessary mandate to rule and brought an abrupt end to the disruptions. Shortly thereafter, Mahathir finally accepted the PBS application for membership in Barisan Nasional.

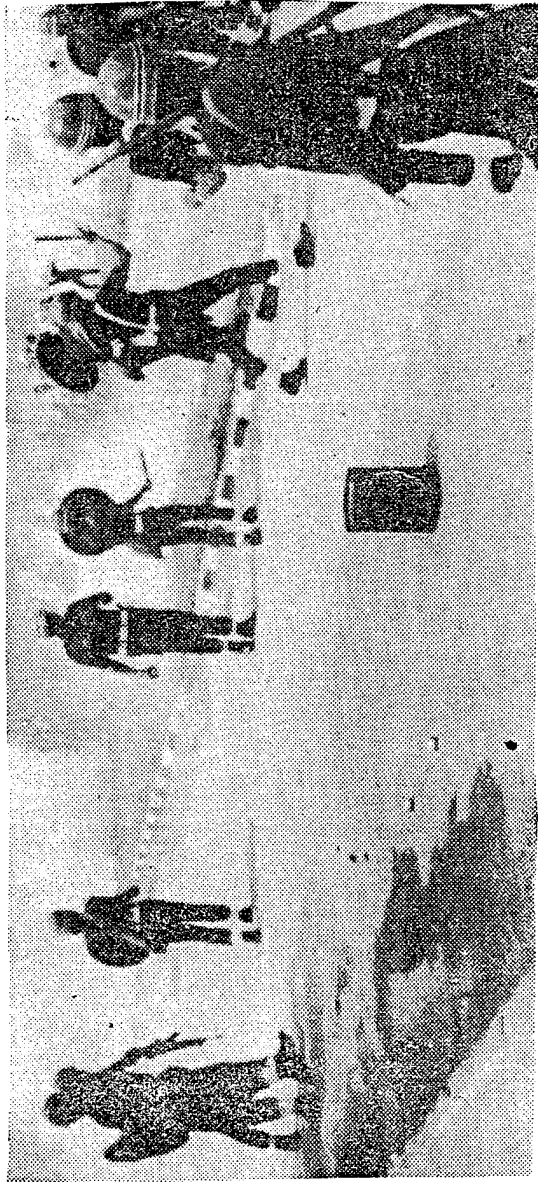
Additional attention was focused on Sabah during early 1986 by talks between Kuala Lumpur and Manila on the Philippines' longstanding claim to the East Malaysian state. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel announced in April that he intended to address the Sabah problem at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers meeting in Bali and resolve the question of ownership "once and for all." On his way home from Bali, Laurel stopped off in Kuala Lumpur for secret talks with Mahathir on Sabah. Following the talks, Mahathir agreed to attend the ASEAN summit in Manila in 1987, thus indicating some progress had been made. Malaysian prime ministers have refused to visit the Philippines since Manila laid claim to Sabah in the 1960s. Negotiations seemed to bog down in mid-1986, however, as both Manila and Kuala Lumpur waited to see if the Philippine Constitutional Convention would address the question. The issue gained further visibility in late May when the Borneo Bulletin (Kuala Belait, Brunei) published a story on a Philippine Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) secret base on an island off Sandakan, Sabah. Both Mahathir and Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen denied the existence of the base and said Sandakan and the nearby islands were used as stopover places for traders and workers from neighboring countries. Other persistent reports, however indicated that MNLF guerrillas had very little trouble blending in with the estimated 300,000 Filipino refugees currently living in Sabah.

The big pan-Islamic event in early 1986 for Malaysia, as well as for the other ASEAN countries, was the US bombing of Libya in April. Both the Malaysian Cabinet and the Foreign Ministry issued statements

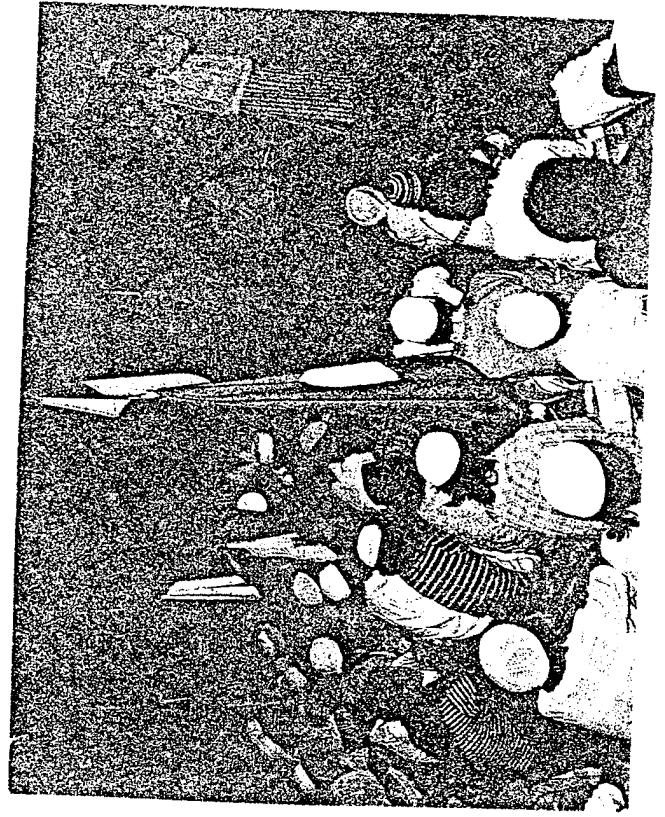
condemning the bombing, and several student demonstrations were held in front of the US embassy in Kuala Lumpur. Libyan leader Muammar al Qadhafi's special envoy was received in Kuala Lumpur probably with less equivocation than in any of the other ASEAN capitals he visited. Ahmad Muhammad al Sharif met with both Mahathir and Rithauddeen, as well as with various other UMNO leaders.

The Mahathir government extended very few incentives to Muslims, other than support for Libya, even though 1986 was an election year. Mahathir did launch into tirades on two occasions, just before and just after the election, accusing certain reporters working for Jewish-owned foreign publications of trying to destabilize Malaysia through distorted news articles. He said the Zionist papers opposed his government because of its well-known support for Palestinians, and that they were attempting to bring it down by supporting Pas and DAP. Domestically Mahathir attempted also to soothe fundamentalist feelings by offering to hold talks with Pas leaders. The 4-hour discussion held in April seemed to do little, however, to solve problems between the two parties. In late April, the Malaysian Ministry of Finance hosted a conference on Islamic banking attended by participants from 11 countries, which Mahathir addressed.

Looking to the future of Islam in Malaysia, perhaps the most interesting trend during the reporting period was the continuing meteoric rise of Mahathir protege Anwar Ibrahim. When Mahathir reshuffled his cabinet in May, he promoted Agriculture Minister Anwar to head the more prestigious Education Ministry. In June, the magazine Malaysian Business did a cover story entitled, "Anwar Ibrahim: Man to Watch." The seven-page article and interview traced Anwar's rise from dissident Muslim student leader and president of the Malaysian Islamic Youth movement (ABIM) to the lofty heights of the Malaysian Government. The article stopped short of predicting that the 39-year-old Anwar would one day succeed Mahathir, although some observers were looking toward 1991, when Mahathir turns 65 and parliamentary elections are again due. Although not a Pas-style fundamentalist Muslim, Anwar is certainly in closer touch with resurgent Islam in Malaysia than most of Malaysia's ruling elite. His growing influence in top government circles will be viewed with interest by Malaysia's racially and religiously diverse electorate.



Police use tear gas against Muslim demonstrators in Koto Kinabalu
(New York Times, 21 March 1986, p. A2)



Pas rally in Terengganu
(Asiaweek, 17 August 1986, p. 39)



Mahathir Receives Qu'ran from Head of Egypt's
Al Azhar University

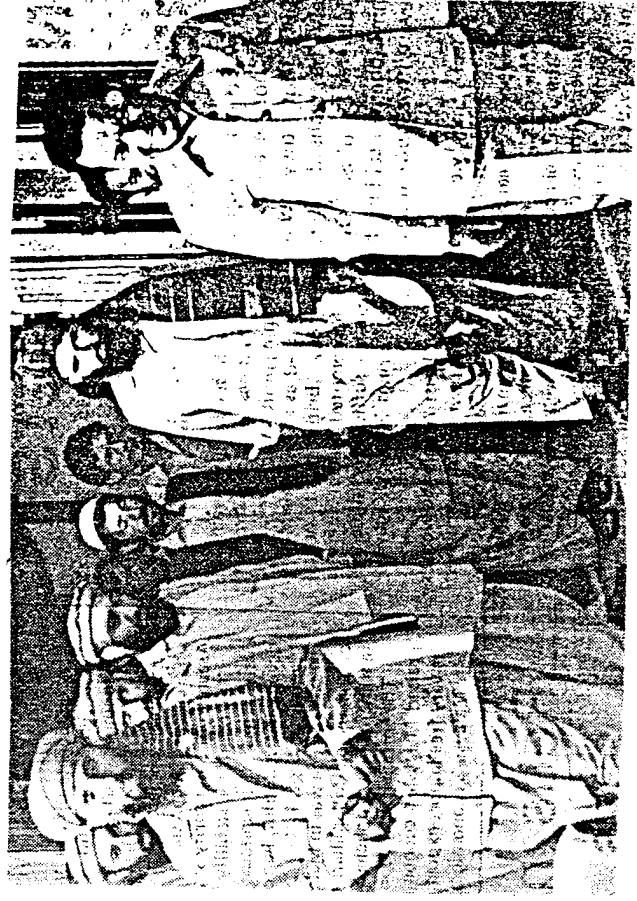
(Malaysian Digest, 15 October 1986, p. 8)

Mahathir meets with Afghan Mujahidin Leader
Gulbuddin Hekmatiar in Kuala Lumpur

(Malaysian Digest, 30 September 1986, p. 3)



Moving Up: Anwar Ibrahim
(Far Eastern Economic Review,
12 August 1986, p. 14)



PHILIPPINES

The end of the Ferdinand Marcos regime and the accession of Corazon Aquino to the presidency created a flurry of activity within the nearly dormant Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Philippine Muslim community as a whole. Not wanting to be left out of Aquino's plans to negotiate peace agreements with both the Muslim and the Communist insurgencies, the three major MNLF factions began jockeying for position as the true representative of Philippine Muslims. The Aquino government's first response was to attempt to deal with the somewhat more tractable Dimas Pundato-Macapanton Abbas faction, whose demands included autonomy rather than the outright independence sought by the Nur Misuari faction. A government delegation was dispatched to Malaysia to invite the MNLF reformist leaders to come to Manila for talks. Abbas agreed and came with a delegation in March. He met with various government officials, and the military reported that a ceasefire agreement was signed in April by Abbas and Philippine Army South Commander Major General Jose Magno. Abbas later said he had only agreed to monitor the ceasefire decreed by the government. The Abbas delegation did not meet with Aquino, who was by this time being strongly advised that Misuari was still the key to any settlement of the problem and that any separate agreements with other factions would be likely to hurt chances for talks with the elusive Misuari. In addition, according to his various spokesmen, Misuari seemed to be waffling on the separatism demand and appeared to be ready to accept autonomy. The Aquino government sent several emissaries to meet with Misuari in May and June, but reportedly they were unable to do so. In early August, President Aquino's brother-in-law, Agapito ("Butz") Aquino, met with Misuari in Saudi Arabia and arranged a safe-conduct agreement by which Misuari would return to the Philippines for talks. On 5 September, President Aquino flew to Jolo to meet with Misuari for an hour of talks in a convent heavily guarded by MNLF and government troops. A joint statement issued following the meeting said the participants "agreed to support the continued cessation of hostilities" and that "substantive negotiations in the future" would be held under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

While the Aquino government was faced with sorting out the various MNLF political factions, as well as a host of non-MNLF Muslim organizations, the Philippine military was left with the problem of dealing with an upsurge of armed activity in the south. In March, Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos told his field commanders that they could negotiate ceasefire agreements with the MNLF and NPA within their jurisdictions, and some of them did. Nonetheless, there was heavy fighting in April between the military and the MNLF in the Sulu Archipelago around Jolo as four battalions were brought in to fight Misuari-faction rebels. In May, amid government reports of massing MNLF troops in Central Mindanao and Sulu Province, the Philippine military declared that the MNLF was preparing for an offensive and estimated its strength at about 13,000 with 8,000 assorted arms. MNLF estimates of strength ran from 30,000 to 60,000. There were also numerous accounts of foreign-trained MNLF slipping into the country with arms and ammunition. One such report stated in April that a large quantity of Soviet-made weapons (helicopters, tanks, rocket launchers, assault rifles,

and so forth, had been brought in to Mindanao along with 600 commandos from other Muslim countries sympathetic to the MNLF cause.

Besides dealing with MNLF forces bent on establishing strong bargaining positions prior to entering peace talks, the Philippine military faced the problem of dealing with various Muslim warlords. The most powerful of these was Marcos supporter and former governor of Lanao del Sur, Ali Dimaporo. Troops were required to take Marawi City, the provincial capital, from Dimaporo supporters in April. The anti-NPA, anti-MNLF warlord reportedly retained a private army of 3,000 "Barracudas," still armed with weapons issued them by the military under Marcos. The military also faced a rash of kidnappings and other terrorist incidents. Following the US bombing of Libya in April, there were numerous demonstrations by Philippine Muslims, who have friendly feelings toward Libya because of its help in negotiating the Tripoli agreement and for health and educational aid given by that country to the southern Philippines. The Philippine military reported threats to attack US businesses and military installations and kidnap Americans in Mindanao. A heretofore unknown Muslim group, "Moro Al Fatah", claimed credit for a bomb that failed to explode in April in a Manila building owned by the president's family. Kidnapings in June and July included a French priest, an American missionary, a Swiss tourist, and 10 Filipino Carmelite nuns (who described the episode as a picnic). The abductors were variously identified as MNLF, Dimaporo supporters, "Black Ramadhan," and "Al Fatah" groups. Although ransom was demanded, as well as a guarantee of autonomy for the Muslim provinces, the Aquino government refused to yield to any demands, except for some reported "expense money."

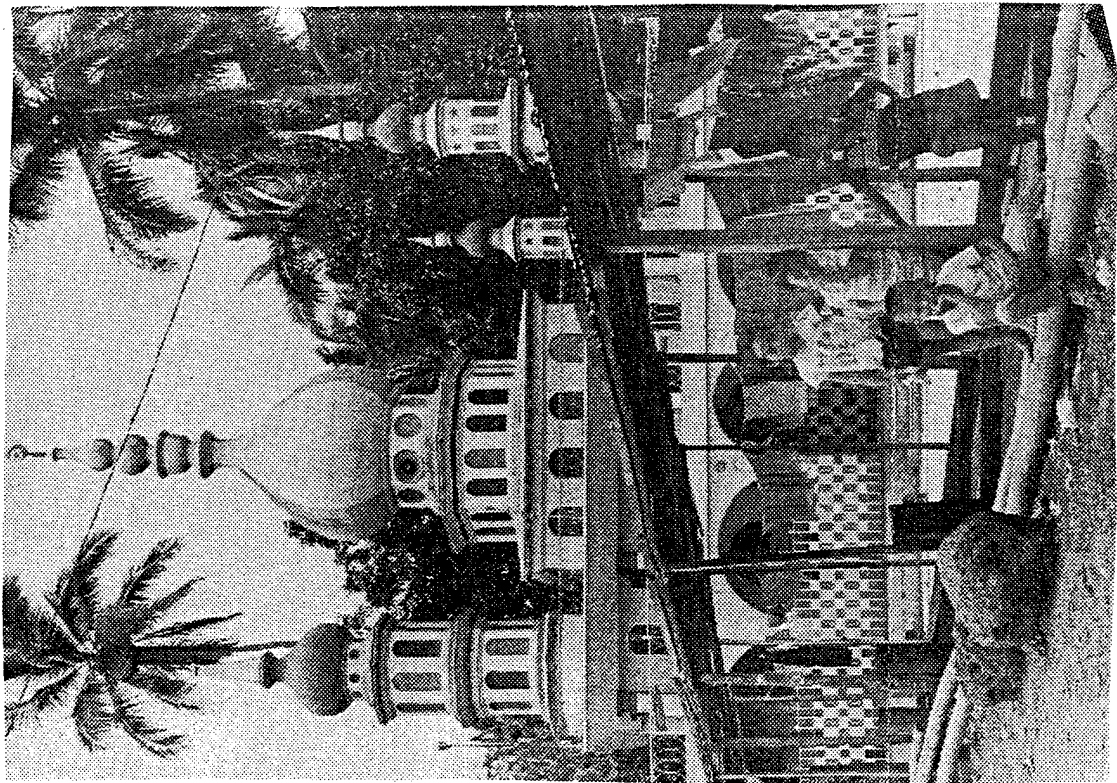
Part of the difficulty the Aquino government faced in dealing with the Muslim insurgency was the international aspect of the problem. There was a great deal of pressure to reinstate the Tripoli agreement that had been agreed to by Marcos and Misuari, who were both under pressure from the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). Although Aquino had pledged autonomy during her campaign, it was unclear that an agreement forged by her predecessor more than a decade before would be the best vehicle. Misuari also seemed to have discarded the Tripoli agreement in favor of new negotiations with the new government.

The Aquino government, which has followed the Marcos' government lead in maintaining good relations with Libya, was in a difficult position following the US bombing of Libya in April. Presidential Executive Secretary Rene Saguisag gave the Philippines' initial reaction, stating, "We will play a nonrole, not a neutral role." He pointed out that the Philippines was friendly with both countries, and that US bases in the Philippines were not used in the attack. In May, Aquino met with an emissary of Libyan leader Muammar al Qadhafi, who was making the rounds of the ASEAN countries with a report on the air raid. With 30,000 Filipino workers in Libya sending home remittances monthly, the Aquino government was willing at least to listen to Tripoli's side of the story. Aquino received the report and agreed to discuss a message from Qadhafi with the relevant ministers of her cabinet. The Aquino government also moved in May to facilitate

travel to Mecca by Philippine pilgrims by exempting them from the travel tax and easing bureaucratic formalities for the trip.

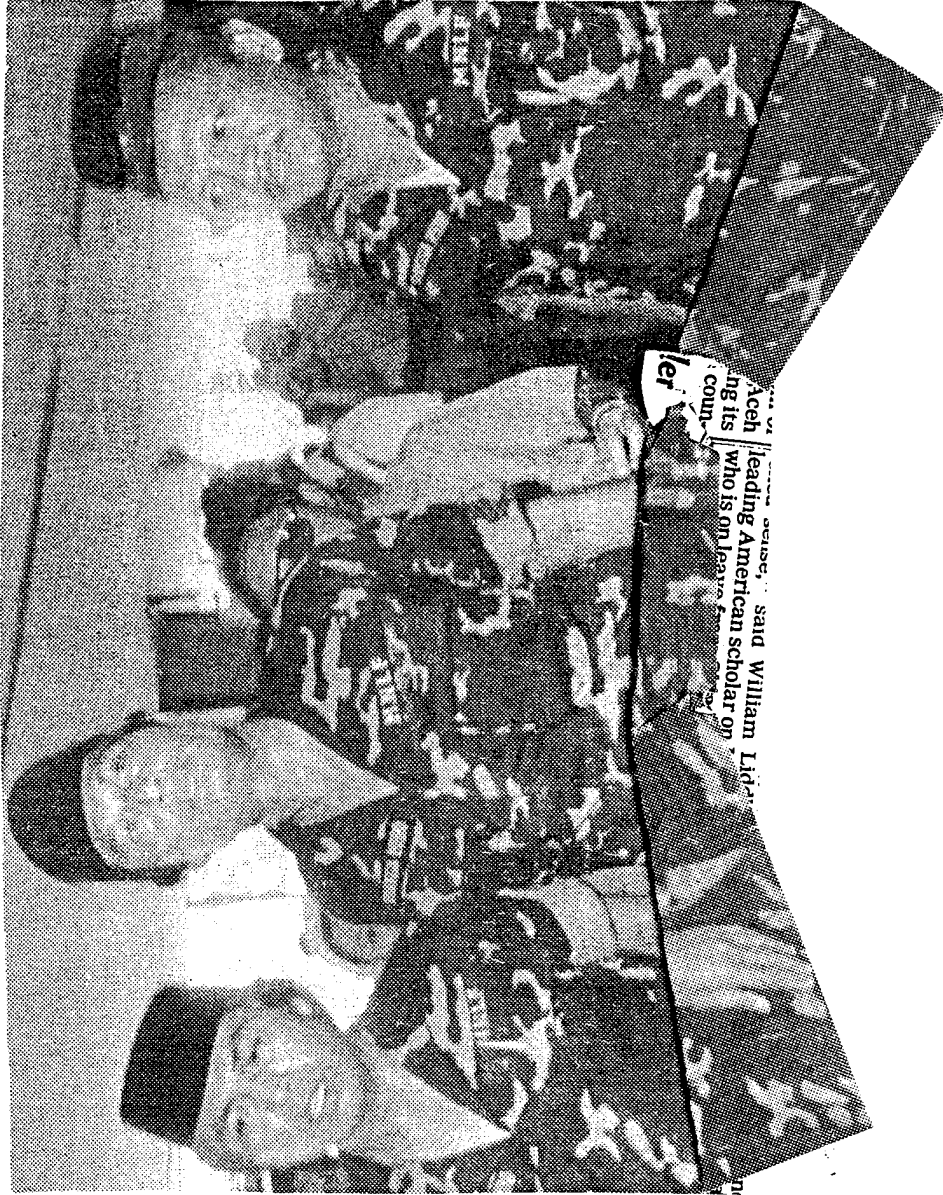
The thorniest pan-Islamic problem faced by the Aquino government has been the resolution of the Philippine claim to Sabah. In April, Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel announced plans to discuss the problem at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Indonesia in May. Following secret talks between Laurel and Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, Malaysian officials hinted that the Philippine effort to write a new constitution would provide an opportunity to redefine the country's territory (presumably to exclude Sabah). Shortly thereafter the Borneo Bulletin in Brunei published a front-page story stating that the MNLF maintained, with Malaysian Government acquiescence, a secret base on an island off Sandakan, Sabah. Sandakan itself was described as swamped with Filipinos, some of whom claimed to be MNLF fighters trained in Libya. Sabah, which has a population of 1.25 million, also plays host to 300,000 Filipino Muslim refugees, many of whom have been there since the height of the Muslim insurgency in the mid-1970s. Sandakan reportedly also sees its share of flareups between supporters of the various MNLF factions.

Despite the increased activity of the Philippine Muslim insurgents during the reporting period, the Aquino government was forced to focus the greater part of its attention on the Communist insurgency and peace negotiations with the NPA and NDF representatives. If the Muslims of the southern Philippines were annoyed by Manila's myopic point of view, at least, after 400 years, they were somewhat accustomed to it.



Philippine Muslim children pose before mosque
in Marawi City, Mindanao

(New York Times, 13 May 1986, p. A2)



MNLF leaders of Abbas-Pundato Faction arrive in Manila for talks with Philippine Government
 (New York Times, 12 March 1986, p. A1)



MNLF leader Nur Misuari escorted in Jolo by rebel guard. Presidential emissary Agapito ("Butz") Aquino is at left.

(Indonesian Observer, 13 September 1986, p. 2)

SINGAPORE

The growing activity of Muslims in Singapore was underscored by a 4-day Regional Islamic Convention held in April in the island nation under the sponsorship of Jamiyah (Singapore Muslim Missionary Society). The gathering, the first ever to be held in Singapore, drew 300 participants from 20 countries. Cosponsors included the Regional Islamic Dawkah Council of Southeast Asia and Rabitah Al Alam Al Islami, an Islamic organization based in Saudi Arabia. Among the conference participants was former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. Major issues discussed at the conference included problems faced by Muslim minorities in the region. Addressed specifically to the Singapore Government were several resolutions calling for the protection of mosques, distribution of Central Provident Fund savings of Muslims according to Muslim law, and amendment of the Singapore's Women's Charter and Adoption Act to make them compatible with Islamic law. The convention voted to forward its working papers and resolutions to President Wee Kim Wee, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, and the government-sponsored Muslim Religious Council of Singapore.

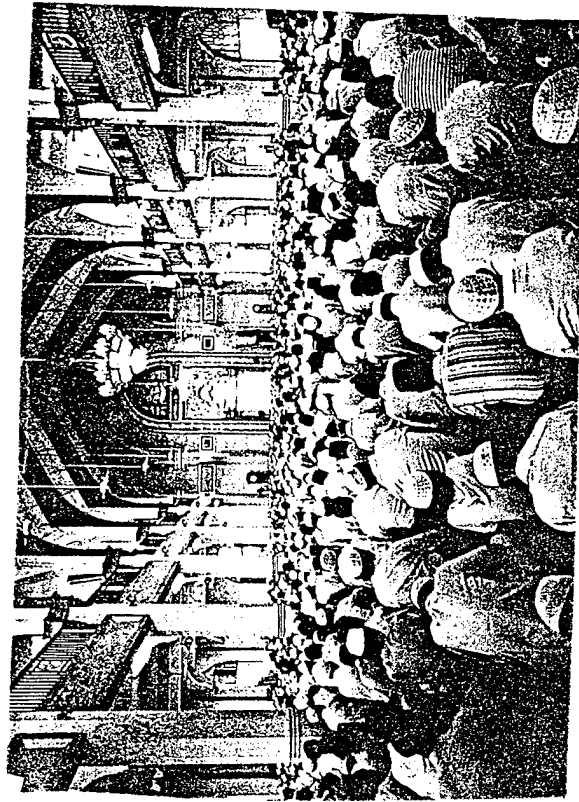
The Government of Singapore refused to be drawn into condemnation of the US bombing of Libya in April. Lee Kuan Yew, who was in Australia at the time, told a National Press Club gathering in Canberra in a tongue-in-check statement: "To condemn Mr. Reagan is to encourage terrorism. To support Mr. Reagan is to invite terrorism [at our] embassies and airlines. To be honest and not to be morally ambivalent is to risk political disadvantage. I therefore leave it to you to judge how my representative at the UN would vote on a resolution to condemn them if all countries were allowed a secret vote." Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan was also out of the country at the time of the Libyan bombing--on a largely unpublicized, 5-day visit to Israel.



Muslims at prayer in Singapore's Jalan Sultan Mosque
(Singapore 1984, p. 6)

Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman attends
Singapore Islamic Conference

(Straits Times, 28 April 1986, p. 11)



THAILAND

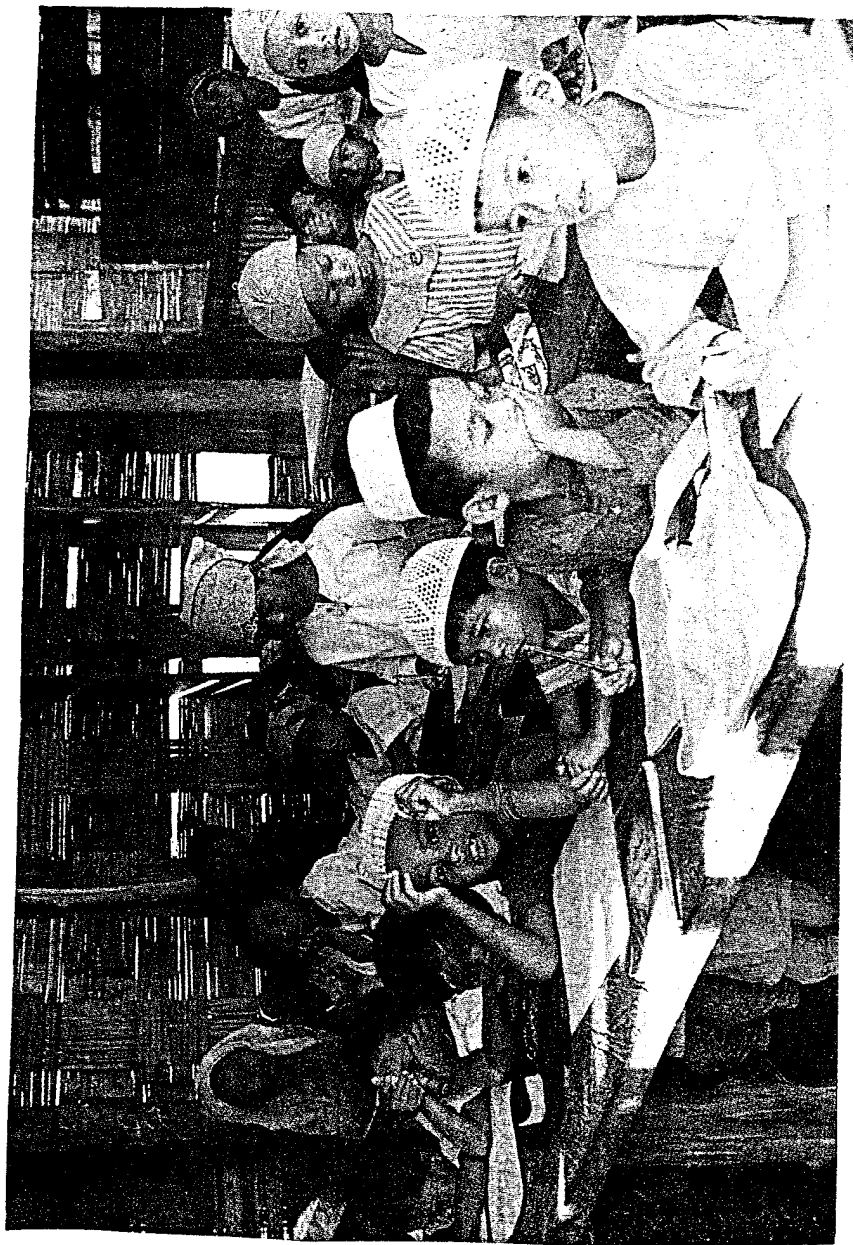
Thailand's Muslim problem continued, during the reporting period, to have strong international overtones, involving both neighboring Malaysia and Middle Eastern countries, particularly Libya. In January, Deputy Interior Permanent Secretary Prakrit Uttamot stated that certain Malaysian groups operating near the border had offered Malaysian citizenship to Thai Muslims, who would be sent to the Middle East for military training and return to Thailand to carry out terrorist and separatist activities. Prakrit is also director of the Southern Border Provinces Administration Center, which he said had been successful in encouraging southern Muslims to understand more about Thai Buddhist traditions. He denied any attempt on the part of the government to coerce Thai Muslims into giving up their religion. "We just want the Muslims to understand they are also Thai," he said. Prakrit also announced plans to take Middle Eastern diplomats on a tour of the southern provinces to promote understanding and prove that the Thai Government did not discriminate against Muslims.

The Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) appeared rather inactive during the reporting period. Fourth Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong revealed the formation of a new Muslim separatist group, the Mujahidin, which reportedly was composed of guerrillas disillusioned by the lack of progress of the two major Thai Muslim insurgent groups, PULO and Barisan Revolusi Nasional. Security forces were placed on alert in January following a report that armed separatists were planning to attack temples and mosques in order to create strife between Buddhists and Muslims. No attacks were reported, however. In April, a bomb was thrown at the US consulate in Songkhla, with little damage and no injuries resulting. Thai officials speculated that the incident may have been the work of Thai separatist groups infiltrated by Libyans.

The US bombing of Libya in April caused significant problems for Thailand, which has 40,000 workers on construction sites in Libya sending home remittances. In late April, Thailand voted, "with a heavy heart," in favor of the UN Security Council resolution to condemn the US raids. Bangkok had come under extreme pressure from the Organization of Islamic Conference and the nonaligned nations for abstaining in late January on a resolution condemning Israel for "violating the sanctity" of the Harem al Sharef mosque in Jerusalem. In late May, a personal envoy from Libyan leader Muammar al Qadhafi, Ahmad Muhammad al Sharif, arrived in Bangkok to express Libyan gratitude for Thailand's vote in the Security Council and ask support for Tripoli's proposal to hold a world conference to discuss the US bombing of Libya. Al Sharif met with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, who told him that it was the Thai position that no country could use force to settle any problem with another country. Arun took the opportunity to ask Libya to channel its future aid to Thai Muslims through the Thai Government in order to keep such assistance from reaching the hands of the insurgents. Al Sharif assured the Thais that Libyan aid had gone only to fund

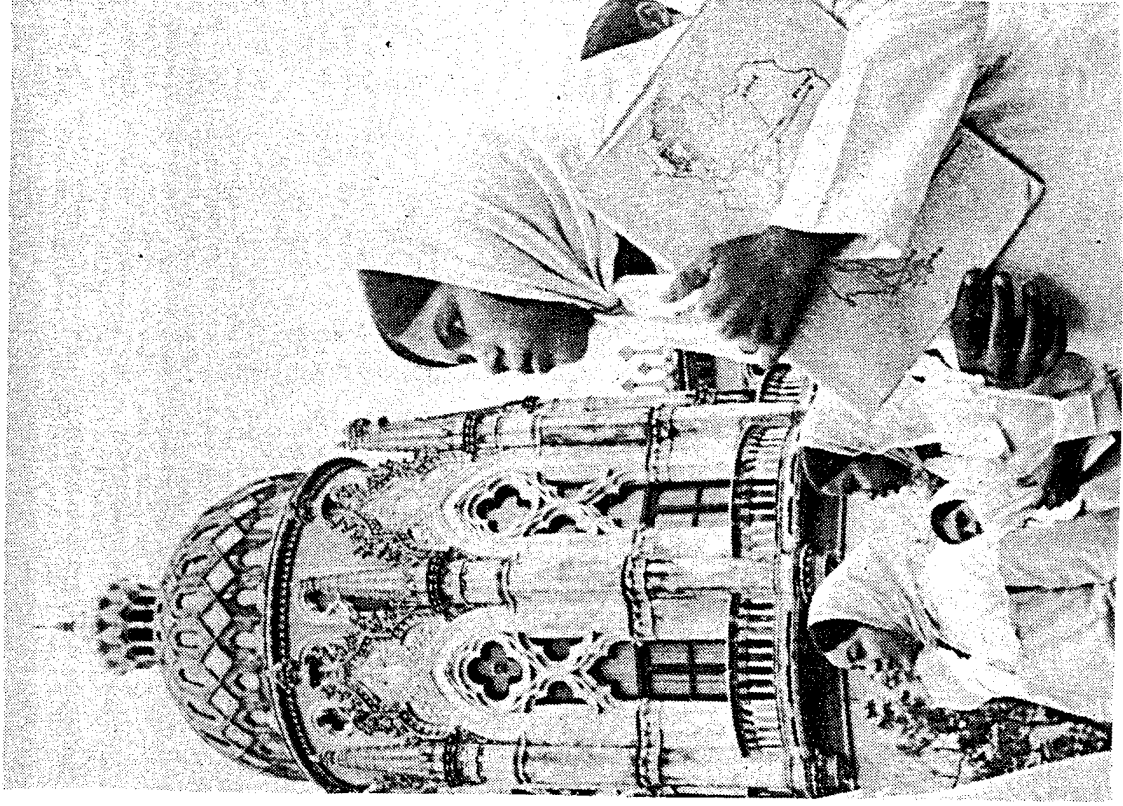
schools, orphanages, radio broadcasts, and so forth, and denied providing any funds for terrorists. The Libyan envoy held out the promise of more jobs for Thais in Libya and an increase in Libyan exports from Thailand. He also expressed the hope of setting up within a year a Libyan "People's Bureau," or embassy, in Bangkok, but received little encouragement on this from the Thais. Although Thailand and Libya have diplomatic relations, currently Tripoli's ambassador to Kuala Lumpur is also accredited to Bangkok, and the Thai ambassador to Athens is also assigned to Tripoli.

Bangkok turned down Al Sharif's request to meet with Thailand's King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who, Thai officials explained, is "above politics." Nor did the Libyan envoy meet with Thai Foreign Minister, Siddhi Sawetsila, who noted that Bangkok could not side with Washington on the bombing issue out of concern for Thai relations with Tripoli and the Arab world, as well as Thai workers in Libya.



Muslim schoolchildren in Southern Thailand
(Bangkok Post, 29 December 1985, p. 15)

Thai Muslim girls on their way to school
(Bangkok Post, 20 January 1986, p. 4)



APPENDIX

Chronology of Events in Malaysia and Indonesia Relating to Islamic Revivalism,

January - August 1986

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
01/08/86	INDONESIA. Retired army Lt Gen H. R. Dharsono is sentenced to 10 years in prison after being declared guilty of subversion by the Central Jakarta District Court. He was found guilty of signing and circulating a white paper relating to the 1984 Tanjungpriok riots and giving lectures at a mosque in Central Jakarta that incited his Muslim audience to radicalism and extremism leading to the bombing of the Bank Central Asia building in Jakarta. The white paper allegedly contained subversive critiques and analysis of the Tanjungpriok incident. The court did not find Dharsono guilty of intending to topple the New Order government.	S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 9 January 86	604
01/09/86	INDONESIA. The Indonesian news agency ANTARA reports that Tony Ardie, 31, was sentenced to 9 years in jail by the North Jakarta District Court on charges of subversion. The defendant reportedly pleaded guilty to launching a series of activities intended to undermine government authority and spread uneasiness and upheaval in the public at large. In his speeches in mosques Ardie reportedly agitated the audiences to reject the Pancasila sole principle and other government policies. After the verdict was read, the defendant stated that he accepted it and would appeal for the president's pardon.	M S	FBIS (AP) 10 Jan 86	564
01/10/86	INDONESIA. Deputy Chairman of the Muhammadiyah Executive Board Lukman Harun deplores the economic sanctions applied to Libya by the United States in connection with the terrorist act committed by Palestinians at the Rome airport in December 1985. The Muslim leader emphasizes to reporters that, although he does not justify terrorism, the economic sanctions against Libya constitute American support for Israel. "It is regretful that the United States always supports Israel in committing terror against the Palestinian and Lebanese people," states Lukman Harun.	F P	JPRS-SEA-86-031 19 February 86	718
01/11/86	INDONESIA. The government of the Kingdom of Morocco will open its embassy in Jakarta in order to strengthen cooperation and relations with Indonesia, Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latief Filali informs Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja at a meeting in Fez. Mochtar was in Fez to attend the 16th Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) foreign ministers meeting, 6-10 January. Indonesia has recently reopened its embassy in Rabat	C P	JPRS-SEA-86-031 19 February 86	719
01/11/86	INDONESIA. The prosecutor in the Tony Ardie case appeals the 9-year sentence passed on Ardie as being too light compared with the prosecution's demand of 17 years in prison for the defendant.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 8 3 January 86	726
01/12/86	INDONESIA. H. Mawardi Noor, a former chairman of the Indonesian Muslim preachers, is sentenced to 14 years in jail by the East Jakarta District Court. The defendant was found guilty of committing a series of subversive activities undermining government authority and making statements in his lectures against the Pancasila state ideology and other laws and government programs.	S	JPRS-SEA-86-025 7 February 86	720

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/14/86	INDONESIA. The Jakarta high court grants the appeal of M. T. Tuasikal, who was sentenced to life in prison for masterminding the Bank Central Asia bomb attack, and reduces his sentence to 17 years imprisonment.	C S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 9 14 January 86	727
01/15/86	INDONESIA. Former member of the Indonesian Parliament H. Mawardi Noor is sentenced to 14 years in jail by the East Jakarta District Court for subversion in the form of religious lectures.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 11 16 January 86	729
01/16/86	INDONESIA. The requirements for sending Indonesian female workers overseas have been tightened, Minister of Manpower Sudomo reports following a meeting with President Suharto. In the future, female workers sent only be allowed to be placed in specified environments, such as with royalty, government officials, and military families. They must be at least 22, have mastered Arabic, and possess domestic skills, which are evaluated by the Ministry of Manpower. The female workers must still sign a statement that they will not complain about problems to the media or to the local Indonesian embassies. "The Indonesian embassies will no longer handle the work-related problems of the workers," Sudomo states. All disputes should be settled through the Conference on Islamic Law or by the authorized parties in Saudi Arabia with the help of the recruiting agents involved, he adds. In 1985, women comprised about 80 percent of the 55,000 Indonesians who worked abroad. Under the new rulings, recruiters will be required to send two male workers for every three female workers.	P S	JPRS-SEA-86-101 13 June 86	778
01/17/86	INDONESIA. Minister for Religious Affairs Munawir Syadzali gives guidelines to Dr. Pratiwi Sudarmono, Indonesia's future astronaut, on how to perform the five daily Islamic prayers in space.	C	US Emb Transl Unit Summary no. 12 17 January 86	728
01/19/86	INDONESIA. Members of the Central Executive Board of Muhammadiyah meet with President Suharto at the presidential palace to report on the results of the 41st Congress of Muhammadiyah held in December 1985. Suharto tells the group that the establishment of Pancasila as the national ideology is necessary for the creation of a national and political stability. "Such stability can only be achieved if supported by religious people," Suharto says.	C S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 20 January 86	609
01/19/86	INDONESIA. Home Affairs Minister Supardjo Rustam urges <u>ulamas</u> not to agitate people by their speeches and sermons. Speaking at a plenary meeting of the Indonesian National Council of <u>Ulamas</u> (MUI), he requests the <u>ulamas</u> to encourage people to take a more active part in national development.	C S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 20 January 86	610
01/27/86	INDONESIA. The Jakarta High Court upholds the 20-year prison sentence imposed on Yayan Hendrayana by the North Jakarta District Court in October 1985. Yayan was convicted of subversion for his antigovernment sermons.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 17 27 January 86	730
01/29/86	INDONESIA. Lukman Harun, chairman of the Committee for the Liberation of Palestine and Al-Aqsa Mosque, extends full support to the call for <u>jihad</u>	P	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 19 29	731

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	(holy war) against Zionist Israel for occupying the Al Aqsa Grand Mosque in Jerusalem.		January 86	
01/30/86	INDONESIA. Alireza Motevali Alamoti, a secretary in the Iranian Embassy in Jakarta, states that Ibrahim (alias Jawad), the alleged "brains" of the explosions at Malang, Borobudur, and on the Pemuda bus, "has no connection with Iran." The Islamic Republic of Iran opposes and condemns subversive activities, according to the Iranian official.	E P	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 21 31 January 86	732
02/01/86	INDONESIA. Dr. H. J. Naro, chairman of the United Development Party (Partai Persatuan Pembangunan; PPP), states that the PPP's acceptance of Pancasila as its single principle does not mean PPP members cannot be good Muslims. "Islam will continue to be seriously exalted, believed, and practiced," Naro says in a written message that was read at a reception commemorating the 13th anniversary of the party. "Our head of state has repeatedly emphasized that Pancasila as single principle does not mean restriction of religious life among our people. Pancasila is not a religion and will not be made a religion," according to Naro.	C S	JPRS-SEA-86-071 24 April 86	777
02/02/86	INDONESIA. University student Ahmad Zonet Sumarlan, who was the distributor of the <u>Al-Ikhwan</u> bulletin, asks that he be sentenced to death after hearing that the Yogyakarta District Court sentenced him to a prison term of 6 years. "Six years are not enough. Give me the death sentence so that I can die as a martyr," declares Zonet.	E F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 22 3 February 86	734
02/04/86	INDONESIA. A plenary meeting of the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) will issue a comprehensive statement on why Indonesian Muslims approve Pancasila state ideology as the sole principle of their organization, according to Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali.	S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 5 February 86	686
02/04/86	INDONESIA. The Ministry for Religious Affairs will send 50 lecturers from Indonesia's Institutes of Islamic Studies to the United States, Canada, Britain, and Japan to study.	C	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 23 4 February 86	735
02/05/86	INDONESIA. In order to protect Muslims from certain foods, there should be regulations requiring that <u>halal</u> (permitted by Islamic law) foods be labeled as such, Vice Chairman of the Central Executive Board of Muhammadiyah Lukman Harun tells Antara News Agency Reporters. Under the regulation, Harun says, all producers of <u>halal</u> foods would be required to label such products.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 7 February 86	687
02/05/86	INDONESIA. The prosecutor in the subversion case of Professor Oesman Al Hamidy demands a 12-year sentence for the rector of the Higher Institute of Islamic Teaching in the North Jakarta District Court. The prosecutor stresses that Hamidy has been found guilty of challenging the state's authority, diverting the ideology of Pancasila, and not respecting the government apparatus. The prosecutor also states that Hamidy had signed the "Ikram Umat Islam" (Islamic Pledge), which refuses the practice of Pancasila as the sole principle of Indonesia.	F S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 10 February 86	689

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
02/05/86	INDONESIA. Forty models and dress designers participate in a Muslim dress fashion show in Bandung in which 100 designs for morning, afternoon, evening, and sports activities are shown.	F	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 February 86	690
02/06/86	INDONESIA. The North Jakarta District Court prosecutor demands a jail term of 12 years for Professor Oesman Al Hamidy, the former rector of the Islamic Dakwah College, who has been charged with subversion.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 26 7 February 86	736
02/07/86	INDONESIA. Muslims must not misuse houses of worship for agitation or lectures aimed at opposing the government's policy or discrediting other religious groupings, states Minister for Religious Affairs Munawir Syadzali while officiating at the renovation of the Al Mubarak mosque at Borbek district, Nganjuk regency. Also attending the ceremony are Armed Forces Commander General L. B. Murdani and Information Minister Harmoko. The mosque was rehabilitated with the assistance of General Murdani at a cost of Rp 47 million.	C M S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 10 February 86	688
02/07/86	INDONESIA. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja says that Indonesia follows the latest escalation of the Iran-Iraq war with deep concern and once again calls on both parties to cease all hostilities and seek a peaceful solution based on Islamic brotherhood. Speaking to newsmen, Mochtar stresses that if the two conflicting parties give an indication of the afore-mentioned spirit, Indonesia would be ready to think of other measures to intervene in the process for a peaceful solution.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 8 March 86	701
02/07/86	INDONESIA. Dressed in a dark grey safari suit and flanked by Religion Minister Munawir Syadzali and Information Minister Harmoko, Armed Forces Commander General L. B. Murdani inaugurates the newly restored Al Mubarak mosque in Berbek village, Nganjuk, East Java. The fund for the mosque's restoration was provided by General Murdani himself. The restoration cost amounted to about Rp 47 million.	C M	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 27 10 February 86	737
02/11/86	INDONESIA. Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali receives in his office the Indonesian delegation to the international Qu'ran reading competition, which was held in Mecca from 25 January to 5 February.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 13 February 86	691
02/11/86	INDONESIA. The cost per person for Indonesians making the haj pilgrimage in 1986 was maintained at the 1985 cost level, according to Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali.	C	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 13 February 86	692
02/12/86	INDONESIA. The government will continue to show its seriousness in improving facilities for religious promotion through providing aid for the construction of houses of worship and other facilities, Minister of Religious Affairs Munawir Syadzali states at the inauguration of the campus of the South Sumatra regional religious affairs training center in Palembang.	C F	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 14 February 86	693

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
02/12/86	INDONESIA. Iran is eagerly waiting for the realization of a memorandum of understanding on trade relations with Indonesia signed in October 1984, Iranian Ambassador A. Hashemi Nik tells the Jakarta press.	P	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 30 13 February 86	738
02/13/86	INDONESIA. The West Java chapter of Muhammadiyah will open two higher-learning institutions in 1986-87, according to an Antara News Agency report.	F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 15 February 86	696
02/13/86	INDONESIA. The prosecutor of the North Jakarta District Court asks that Ratono, a student of the Islamic Dakwah College who was convicted of performing activities that undermined the Pancasila state ideology and spreading antigovernment feelings, be sentenced to 12 years in prison.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 31 14 February 86	739
02/13/86	INDONESIA. The security apparatus in Yogyakarta dissolves a gathering of 50 members of the Yogyakarta branch of the Indonesian University Students Association (HMI) who were engaged in a basic leadership training program in the office of the Yogyakarta branch of the HMI. The program had reportedly not received a permit from the Yogyakarta Police. Three students are questioned at the Yogyakarta military district headquarters. A police source reportedly told Kompas reporters, "We are not detaining them. We only demand an explanation."	F M S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 32 18 February 86	740
02/14/86	INDONESIA. Armed Forces Commander in Chief General L. B. Mardani meets with a Muhammadiyah delegation who, report on the results of the Muhammadiyah conference in Solo in December 1985.	C F M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 15 February 86	697
02/14/86	INDONESIA. The Jogjakarta District Court sentences an editor of a banned Muslim newsletter to 13 years in jail for subversion and involvement in various organizations that aspired to create an Islamic state in Indonesia. Irfan Suryahardi was also found guilty of publishing seditious articles in the <u>Al Ikhwan Bulletin</u> between 1979 and 1983.	S	JPRS-SEA-86-043 11 March 86	721
02/16/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto donates Rp 50 million for the construction of a senior high school building for the Al Jawami Islamic boarding school in Bandung. In presenting the presidential donation to the school, Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono says that religious education should aid in the progress and development of the Indonesian people. In accepting the donation, school official KHR Totoh Abdulfatah notes that Al-Jawami is not only a place for the training of <u>ulamas</u> but also a center for the formation of Pancasilaist Muslims.	C F S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 18 February 86	694
02/16/86	INDONESIA. The Jogjakarta District Court sentences Muslim newsletter editor Irfan Suryahardi to 13 years in jail for subversion and involvement in organizations that aspired to the creation of an Islamic state in Indonesia. The court also had found him guilty of publishing seditious writings in the <u>Al Ikhwan Bulletin</u> between 1979 and 1983. Among the newsletter material viewed by the court as "fanning a revolutionary spirit to overthrow governments that are not based on Islam," was a speech by Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini.	F P S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 17 February 86	695

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
02/20/86	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA. Speaker of the Indonesian People's Deliberative Assembly (MPR) Amirmachmud says that he hopes that cooperation in the diplomatic and <u>dakwah</u> (religious propagation) fields between Indonesia and Malaysia will be further enhanced. During a visit to Kuala Lumpur, Amirmachmud met with Malaysian Muslim leaders, toured the Islamic Center, and performed Friday prayers at the National Mosque.	F P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 February 86	629
02/24/86	INDONESIA. Prosecutors ask for the death sentence for two Muslim militants charged with subversion in connection with bombings in 1984 and 1985 in Central and East Java. The prosecution says Achmad Muladawilah was involved in planning and carrying out the bombing of two Christian churches in Malang on Christmas Eve, 1984, and the Buddhist Borobudur Temple in Central Java in January 1985. He was also found guilty of trying to spread antigovernment sentiment. Abdul Kadir Ali Al Habsyi was caught in March 1985 when explosives he was said to be carrying on a bus accidentally detonated and killed seven people. The prosecution says he was trying to overthrow the government with violence. Both prosecutors say the defendants were members of a militant Muslim group that had tried to impose on Indonesia political views oriented toward Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.	E P S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 26 February 86	699
02/25/86	INDONESIA. Indonesia will participate in the trade exhibition of Islamic countries in Casablanca, 5-14 April, according to a government statement.	C P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 25 February 86	698
02/25/86	INDONESIA. "If Pancasila becomes a closed ideology because there is a single authority with the right to interpret it, the decision to make Pancasila into the single founding principle of our life as a community, nation, and state will be the first step in the growth of totalitarianism in Indonesia," according to Dr. Nurcholish Madjid, a leader of young Indonesian Muslim intellectuals. Speaking at a panel discussion sponsored by the Wira Karya Indonesia organization, Nurcholish Madjid notes that setting up a single interpreter of Pancasila can give rise to totalitarianism, because those who are considered not to share this interpretation can easily be charged with opposing Pancasila, he warns. "This is very dangerous," he states.	F S	JPRS-SEA-86-072 25 April 86	779
02/26/86	INDONESIA. The Islamic Development Center is scheduled to start construction of an Islamic Center at Sarua village, Ciputat District in South Jakarta after the laying of the foundation stone of a two-storey mosque with a capacity of 1,500 people on 2 March, according to officials of the Center. The new complex will include centers for public health, drug rehabilitation, cancer treatment, and training in several skills.	F	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 28 February 86	700
02/27/86	INDONESIA. Tubagus Muhammad Jidan is sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment by the Wates Kulonprogo District Court, which found him guilty of subversion with intent to overthrow the legal government of Indonesia and the Pancasila state ideology.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 40 3 March 86	741

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
03/07/86	INDONESIA. The Jakarta Appellate Court sustains the 18-year prison sentence imposed by a lower court on Abdul Qadir Djaelani, convicted of involvement in the Tanjungpriok riots and a series of bombings in 1984.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 44 7 March 86	742
03/10/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto has agreed to the new concept of Islamic schools developed by the Religious Affairs Ministry, states Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali. According to the new concept, 70 percent of the curriculum of these schools will be devoted to religious science and 30 percent to general studies. Previously the percentages were reversed. President Suharto agrees to the new model provided it is tested by pilot projects.	C F	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 11 March 1986	702
03/10/86	INDONESIA. Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali tells newsmen after meeting with President Suharto that Indonesia badly needs <u>ulamas</u> and preachers with good religious and Arabic backgrounds. As an example, he notes that the religious courts need more than 2,000 judges with a good command of Arabic.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 11 March 86	703
03/10/86	INDONESIA. Maluku Governor Hasan Slamet asserts that politics must not be talked about in mosques because the mosques are holy places for Muslims to worship. When people want to talk about politics they should do it at home or in other meeting places, the governor remarks during the inauguration of a mosque in Ambon. The new mosque was built by the Pancasila Muslim foundation.	C F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no 47 13 March 86	743
03/11/86	INDONESIA. South Yemen wants to raise the level of its diplomatic relations with Indonesia from the consulate general to the ambassadorial level, South Yemeni Consul General Zaid Ahmed Sulaiman tells Jakarta reporters. He says his government has submitted a request to the Government of Indonesia communicating its wish, but has received no reply so far. South Yemen sent an official trade delegation to Indonesia in December 1985. The Consul General states that South Yemen could offer the services of its Aden port for the distribution of Indonesian export goods to the Arab and African countries.	P	JPRS-SEA-85-064 16 April 86	774
03/14/86	INDONESIA. The Supreme Court sustains the prison sentences passed by the West Jakarta District Court on Rahmat Basuki Suropranoto and Melta Halim, 17 and 14 years respectively, for their involvement in the bombings in Jakarta on 4 October 1984.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 48 14 March 86	744
03/15/86	INDONESIA. Islamic laws do not forbid cornea transplants, according to a prominent physician, Dr. Kuraesin. Furthermore, according to the Muslim doctor, every Muslim is required to do good and becoming an eye donor is a good deed.	F	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 18 March 86	704
03/18/86	INDONESIA. The Saudi Development Fund is committed to providing an interest-free loan of more than Rp 70 billion (US\$62 million) for the development of palm oil plantations under a nucleus estate and smallholder scheme in Bengkulu, according to Provincial Governor Suprpto.	C P	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 50 18 March 86	745

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
03/18/86	INDONESIA. Attorney General Hari Suharto bans the circulation in Indonesia of 21 books written by Hamran Amrie because the contents of the books could make Muslims uneasy and disturb religious harmony in Indonesia.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 50 18 March 86	746
03/18/86	INDONESIA. Because of the beginning of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadhan, the general election in 1987, originally scheduled for the first week of May, will be advanced to the last week of April, states Minister for Religious Affairs Munawir Syadzali.	C	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 51 19 March 86	747
03/20/86	INDONESIA. Five branches of the Indonesian University Students Association (HMI) (Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Pekalongan, Purwokerto, and Bandung) have not recognized the HMI leadership under Harry Azhar Azis and have called for a boycott of the 16th HMI Congress to be held in Padang 24-31 March 1986.	D F	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 52 20 March 86	748
03/22/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto has donated Rp 25 million to Chinese Muslims in Palembang for the construction of a mosque. The donation is the largest for the construction of mosques in Indonesia, according to Zaini Anwar of the Palembang municipal office.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 24 March 86	705
03/22/86	INDONESIA. All members of the Nahdlatul Ulama youth wing (Gerakan Pemuda Ansor) in Indramayu Regency, West Java, will channel their political aspirations through the ruling party Golkar in the 1987 general election, announces the head of the Indramayu Regency youth organization, Udi Maksud. The members of the Indramayu youth group have declared that they are no longer supporters of the United Development Party (PPP) and are determined to support Golkar in the coming election. According to a Golkar official, the decision of the Muslim teachers and students was based on the success of development conducted under the leadership of the New Order, which cannot be separated from the involvement of Golkar.	C D S	JPRS-SEA-86-082 12 May 86	780
03/24/86	INDONESIA. Two defendants involved in the Borobudur Temple bombing are both sentenced to 20 years in jail by judges of the Malang district court. The two defendants, Abdul Kadir Ali Al Habsyi and Achmad Mulladawila, were also found guilty in the bombing of Sasana Budaya Catholic Church and South East Asia Seminary in Malang. Abdul Kadir Baraza, who denied the charge that he had possessed the explosive substances used in bombing the three buildings as well as the Pemudi express bus, is sentenced to 13 years in jail by the same court.	E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 26 March 86	706
03/24/86	INDONESIA. Coordinating Minister Alamsyah opens the 16th congress of the Indonesian University Students Association in Padang. In attendance are 530 participants from 62 branches and a number of preparatory branches. Representatives from Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Pekalongan, and Purwokerto, who earlier planned to boycott the congress, are also present.	C F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 55 25 March 86	749
03/25/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto has expressed his joy that the Indonesian Islamic Student Association (HMI) has accepted the Pancasila state ideology as its organization's sole principle, reports Youth and Sports Affairs	C S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 26 March 86	707

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Minister Abdul Gafur after meeting with the president to report HMI's decision.			
03/26/86	INDONESIA. The Islamic Students Association (HMI) approves the Pancasila state ideology as the organization's sole principle during its 16th congress, which began in Padang today. "For HMI, the adoption of Pancasila during the congress is only an official confirmation, because HMI has been based on Pancasila since the beginning," states Minister for People's Welfare Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara in opening the congress.	C S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 26 March 86	708
03/26/86	INDONESIA. Indonesian members of Parliament express regret over the military clash between the United States and Libya in the Gulf of Sidra and note that they are worried that the conflict may intensify tensions in the Middle East.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 27 March 86	709
03/26/86	INDONESIA. A preacher at an Idulfitri prayer service in 1985, Abdul Latif bin Amir, is brought to trial on charges of subversion at the South Jakarta District Court. According to the prosecutor, Abdul Latif was chief of the "Regional Commandment for South Jakarta of the Indonesian Islamic State" in 1981.	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 57 27 March 86	750
03/27/86	INDONESIA. Iraqi Ambassador to Indonesia Zeki Abdul Hamid Al Habba asks for Indonesia's assistance in ending the Iran-Iraq war, during a courtesy call on the Indonesia Deputy House Speaker Kharis Suhud at the parliamentary building.	C P	JPRS-SEA-86-056 31 March 86	722
03/28/86	INDONESIA. The former rector of the Dakwah Islam College, Professor Oesmany Al Hamidy, is sentenced by the North Jakarta District Court to a prison term of 8 years for the crime of subversion. In a sermon in June 1984, the defendant allegedly called on his thousands of listeners to reject Pancasila as the one and only principle of the nation. In addition, the defendant, together with several other defendants, signed the Pledge of Jakarta Muslims, which rejected Pancasila as the one and only principle.	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 58 31 March 86	751
03/30/86	INDONESIA. Jakarta Deputy Governor H. Anwar Ilmar presents a donation to the Suralaya Islamic Teaching Institution Abah Anom. The gift includes 500 kg of rice and 40 Qu'rans.	C M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 1 April 86	711
03/31/86	INDONESIA. The Rabitah Alam Islami (International Islamic League) has donated US\$55 million for the setting up of 11 mosques in North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and Maluku, according to Abdullatif Sallam, Charge d'Affairs at the Saudi Arabian embassy in Jakarta. "It goes without saying that Indonesia, with the largest number of Muslims in the world, gets attention from the Islamic world, especially from the Rabitah Alam Islami, states the Saudi official.	F P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 31 March 86	710
03/31/86	INDONESIA. The visit of King Hussein of Jordan to Indonesia will benefit not only both Jordan and Indonesia but also strengthen our ties with other Arab states, says Lukman Harun, vice chairman of the Muhammadiyah	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 2 April 86	712

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
03/31/86	organization. Harun, who is also chief of the assisting committee for the Palestine Liberation and Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, notes that King Hussein's visit would help confirm Indonesia's and Jordan's support for the Palestinian struggle and the liberation of Arab land occupied by the Israeli forces since 1967.	C P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 April 86	713
03/31/86	INDONESIA. Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Ismet Kaya Erdem pays a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Bina Graha Palace, accompanied by Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhana. The visiting leader is also scheduled to meet with Indonesian ministers of trade, communications, industries, public works, and research and technology.			
03/31/86	INDONESIA. The East Jakarta District Court sentences Abdul Rany Yunsih to a jail term of 7 years for subversion for his involvement in the Tanjungpriok incident in 1984.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 21 31 January 86	733
04/01/86	INDONESIA. King Hussein and Queen Nur of Jordan pay a courtesy call on President Suharto after their arrival in Jakarta for a 6-day state visit to Indonesia. In the evening President Suharto hosts a state banquet for the visiting royalty, at which the Indonesian president expresses his country's consistent stand in support of the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people to liberate their homeland from Israeli occupation. King Hussein praises Indonesia's national development and states his country's interest in upgrading its relations with Indonesia and opening an embassy in Jakarta.	C P	FBIS (AP) 2 April 86	723
04/01/86	INDONESIA. According to Dr. Amin Rais of the Muhammadiyah Central Board, 55 percent of the members of the board of Muhammadiyah and its autonomous organizations from the top down are civil servants or members of Korpri.	C S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 59 1 April 86	752
04/02/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto and Jordan's King Hussein held a 2-hour discussion of bilateral, regional, and international issues. The two countries will sign an Agreement for Commercial and Economic Cooperation to boost the friendly ties already in existence, Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono tells reporters. Jordan is also keen to expand its aviation route to Jakarta and will consult with Garuda on this, according to Sudharmono.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 3 April 86	714
04/02/86	INDONESIA. Muhammadiyah and Nahdatul Ulama Islamic organizations have agreed to cooperate with each other in setting up an Islamic educational institute in South Kalimantan, according to officials of the two organizations.	F	JPRS-SEA-86-082 12 May 86	781
04/05/86	INDONESIA. The government of Saudi Arabia has offered to print 500,000 copies of the Qu'ran for the Indonesian Government, according to Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali. Munawir tells reporters that President Suharto has approved of the Saudi offer.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 8 April 86	715

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
04/06/86	INDONESIA. Radicalism and extremism in Indonesia are more often bred within the private higher learning institutes, in particular at the technical and medical schools, than at the state-run Islamic institutes, according to Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali. Speaking at a Muhammadiyah educational congress, Munawir states that students attending the non-government schools often have an insufficient basic knowledge of religion and cannot distinguish between books that are politically colored and those containing pure teachings.	E S	JPRS-SEA-12 May 86	782
04/07/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto and King Hussein of Jordan issue a joint communique calling for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war in the interest of the two warring countries and the Muslim countries of the world. During the king's visit to Indonesia, the two countries sign a trade and economic cooperation agreement covering the areas of industry, tourism, transportation, agriculture, manpower, and culture. Jordan will immediately open an embassy in Jakarta.	C P	FBIS (AP) 8 April 86	724
04/08/86	INDONESIA. Former Light Industries Minister Mohammad Sanusi (1966-68) goes on trial accused by the government prosecutor of leading a group identified as extremist Muslims in a plot to kill President Suharto. Sanusi is already in Jakarta's Salemba jail, after being sentenced last year to 19 years' imprisonment for financing bombings that left two people dead in the capital's business district in 1984. The prosecution charges that Sanusi handed over large sums of money to finance several plots to assassinate Suharto. One plot, it charges, was to set off a bomb at an official ceremony at the ancient Buddhist temple of Borobudur in February 1983. Another was to bomb the president's car when it slowed to cross railroad tracks in Central Jakarta on the regular route from Suharto's home to the presidential palace.	E S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 8 April 86	717
04/15/86	INDONESIA. General Chairman of Muhammadiyah H.A.R. Fakhruddin states that Muhammadiyah members are free to join any of the three Indonesian political parties allowed to participate in the 1987 elections. According to Fakhruddin, Muhammadiyah has never involved itself in politics, and its only objective is to see that Indonesian Muslims are able to implement their Islamic beliefs properly. He also states that the adoption of the Pancasila state ideology as the basis for the Muhammadiyah organization will not hamper or prevent its followers from achieving their common objective through hard efforts.	F S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 17 April 86	768
04/15/86	INDONESIA. The trade value between Indonesia and the Middle East rose from \$US 68.5 million in 1979 to US\$ 332.6 million in 1984. Exports of Indonesia's nonoil products to Middle Eastern countries go mainly to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey, and Tunisia and include plywood, lumber, coffee, tea, textiles, garments, palm oil, spices, canned fruit, and rubber.	C. P	JPRS-SEA-86-064 16 April 86	773
04/16/86	INDONESIA. Indonesia expresses deep concern over the US attack on Libyan territory in a statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Department.	C P	FBIS (AP) 18 April 86	725

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Indonesia highly regrets the US attack, because it was carried out despite appeals for restraint made by many countries and hopes that the incident will not spread further and threaten world peace, according to the statement.			
04/16/86	INDONESIA. Speaking at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) in New Delhi, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja says that Indonesia has criticized vigorously the US air strikes on Libya, which is a member of the NAM. The raids are clearly in violation of the basic principles of the UN charter and international law, according to Mochtar.	C P	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 71 18 April 86	753
04/18/86	INDONESIA. At its fifth congress, the Muhammadiyah Islamic Students Association (IMN) states that the association has accepted the Pancasila state ideology as its basic principle. The IMN congress in its closing statement also condemns the US attack on Libya last week and the Australian mass media's unfriendly attitude toward Indonesia shown in the recent article of David Jenkins in the <u>Sydney Morning Herald</u> that insulted President Suharto and the Indonesian nation.	F P S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 21 April 86	769
04/20/86	INDONESIA. Indonesia's regret over the US raid on Libya will not adversely affect US-Indonesian relations, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja tells reporters. Indonesia deplores the violent action taken by the United States against Libya, but Indonesia also understands what caused the US to take the action, he says.	P	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 72 21 April 86	754
04/22/86	INDONESIA. The chairman of the Asia Pacific Mosque Council, Professor Timur Djaelani, says the big task of mosque youths at this time is to Islamize Pancasila, meaning to fill the Pancasila principles with Islamic values.	F	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 73 22 April 86	755
04/25/86	INDONESIA. "Indonesia should convince the United States that Muslims in Indonesia can be enlisted for cooperation with the government in carrying out development," says Dr. Yahya Muhaimin of Gajah Mada University. He notes that there is a tendency among Americans to identify Indonesian Islam with the Islamic fundamentalist and extremist movement in the Middle East.	N M		756
04/26/86	INDONESIA. Prosecutors demand the death penalty for one of the four Malang defendants, Mohamad Achwan, accused of buying explosives for the bombing of Borobudur Temple and a Catholic church in late 1984 and early 1985.	E S	Washington Post 28 April 86	716
04/26/86	INDONESIA. Al Fattah Qur'an recital circle holds a Muslim fashion show in Jakarta, which is attended by Mr. Zarkasi of the Department of Religious Affairs. The government official encourages the participants of the weekly study group to help and guide others who are still in need of the teachings of Islam.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 29 April 86	767
04/26/86	INDONESIA. The Ministry of Religious Affairs in the 1986-87 fiscal year will provide rehabilitation aid to 67 mosques in West Nusa Tenggara, according to a provincial Religious Affairs office official, Lalu Misban.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 30 April 86	783

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
05/01/86	INDONESIA. In 1970, the Muslims in Indonesia constituted 95 percent of that country's population; in 1986, that percentage has gone down to only 80 percent, largely as a result of the de-Islamization program implemented by the Indonesian government through the enforcement of Pancasila as the policy of the state and society, states an article in <u>Arabia</u> magazine.	N S	Arabia (London) May 1986	772
05/02/86	INDONESIA. Haji Mohammad Sanusi denies during his subversion trial in Central Jakarta District Court that he provided Rp 1.5 million to fund a plot to assassinate President Suharto in 1983. Prosecution witnesses testified that Sanusi provided funds to print illegal circulars and purchase bombs to be planted at the Borobudur Temple inauguration on 23 February 1986.	E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 2 May 86	784
05/08/86	INDONESIA. A Muslim militant charged with trying to recruit revolutionary cadre and help carry out bombing attacks in Central Java in 1984 and 1985, is sentenced to life imprisonment on subversion charges. Mohamad Achwan, who is facing the death sentence, is accused by the state prosecutor of trying to discredit and overthrow the legal government through meetings with various "extremist" groups between 1981 and 1985. He is charged with being the go-between in the purchase of explosives used in a series of bomb attacks that damaged the Borobudur Temple, a church, and a seminary in 1984 and killed seven people in a bus explosion in early 1985. Three codefendants being tried separately on related charges were all given sentences of 8 years' imprisonment. In his defense statements, Achwan accused the government of rigidly controlling Islamic activities.	E F S	JPRS-SEA-86-089 27 May 86	771
05/11/86	INDONESIA. State Minister for Sports and Youth Affairs Abdul Gafur is among the participants at Tarawih prayer services held at the residence of Coordinating Minister H. Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara in Jakarta. A noted Muslim preacher, H. Kosim Nurseha, instructs the gathering on the subject of Muslim obligations.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 13 May 86	785
05/13/86	INDONESIA. The 10-year sentence of Lt Gen (ret) H. R. Dharsono is reduced, on appeal, to 7 years. The Jakarta High Court, however, upheld all the findings of the Central Jakarta District Court. Dharsono's lawyer, Adnan Nasution, states, "The judges took on the government's interpretation of Pancasila. They did not give this kind of verdict even under Sukarno. I'm very depressed by this. I'm afraid that the police and military authorities will use this to abuse their powers, knowing that the courts will back them up. That is the major fear for the future of democracy."	C M S	Guardian (Manchester) 14 May 86	770
05/13/86	INDONESIA. The former ASEAN Secretary General H. R. Dharsono rejects the Jakarta High Court's reduction of his prison term from 10 to 7 years and says he will appeal to the Supreme Court. Dharsono also says that he is innocent and will not ask clemency from President Suharto. The Central Jakarta court sentenced Dharsono to 10 years imprisonment on 8 January 1986 for undermining the government and inciting and causing social unrest.	C E S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 15 May 86	786

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
05/13/86	INDONESIA. The Indonesian Religious Affairs Ministry will provide rehabilitation aid amounting to Rp 251 million (US\$ 225,000) to 40 Islamic schools in West Lombok, according to Dr. Nursim, a ministry official in West Lombok.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 15 May 86	787
05/13/86	INDONESIA. Amal Bhakti Muslim Pancasila Foundation (YAMP), led by its chairman President Suharto, will build 16 mosques in Central Java this year, according to a statement by the Ministry for Religious Affairs. YAMP, which now has a fund of Rp 25 billion, plans to build 102 mosques around the country, all designed in the same style as the grand mosque in Demak.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 15 May 86	788
05/15/86	INDONESIA. Former Army division commander and secretary general of ASEAN H. R. Dharsono is called as a defense witness in the subversion case against Erlangga, who is accused of planting bombs in Jakarta in late 1984.	C E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 16 May 1986	789
05/16/86	INDONESIA. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumatmaja tells reporters that he is not aware of any ban on Libyans entering Indonesia and if there were any such ban during the visit of President Ronald Reagan it was meant for security reasons.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 17 May 86	792
05/21/86	INDONESIA. A special envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammal al Qadhafi pays a courtesy call on the secretary general of Indonesia's Foreign Affairs Ministry, but Indonesian security officials decline to allow journalists to speak to him. Diplomats say that, although Indonesia strongly condemns the US attack on Libya last month, the Indonesian Government appears to be anxious to keep the Libyan official's visit low key because of its own concern over Muslim extremist groups in the country. Informed sources say that Muhammad Ahmad al Sharif denied in his talks with Secretary Sudharmono that Libya is responsible for sponsoring international terrorism and indirectly suggested that Indonesia could help in counteracting Tripoli's increasingly negative image.	C M P S	FBIS (AP) 22 May 86	775
05/21/86	INDONESIA. Secretary General of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry Sudarmono tells reporters that Libyan envoy Mohammed Ahmad Shariff brought a special message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammal al Qadhafi for President Suharto. Sudarmono met with the Libyan envoy, the Libyan ambassador to Indonesia, and three other Libyan officials for 30 minutes. Sudarmono confirms that Mohammed Shariff will be received by President Suharto. The Libyan envoy arrived in Jakarta following visits to Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 22 May 86	790
05/21/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto receives a Libyan delegation headed by Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif, who requests Indonesia's support for a Libyan proposal to hold a UN-sponsored conference on terrorism. Suharto states that Indonesia has made a proposal calling for negotiations and consultations to end all conflicts.	C P	FBIS (AP) 22 May 86	859

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
05/22/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto receives a Libyan delegation led by Muhammad Ahmad al Sharif at the Cendana Road residence in Jakarta this evening. The delegation requests that Indonesia support Libya's proposal to hold a UN-sponsored conference on terrorism in an effort to seek a definition of terrorism. President Suharto states that Indonesia has made a proposal calling for negotiations and consultations to end all conflicts.	C P	FBIS (AP) 22 May 86	776
05/23/86	INDONESIA. The Saudi Arabian Government extends US\$100,000 to two Islamic educational institutions and a mosque in Indonesia. In making the presentation Saudi Charge D'Affairs Abdellatif Sallam expresses Saudi Arabian King Fahd's best wishes and hope that Islamic religious development in Indonesia will be a success.	F P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 26 May 86	791
05/27/86	INDONESIA. The panel of judges in the trial of H. M. Sanusi refuses to allow former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin to testify in the case because "his testimonies cannot be objectively accounted." Sadikin was allowed to testify in the trials of H. M. Dharsono and A. M. Fatwa.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 97 28 May 86	828
05/28/86	INDONESIA. The chairman of the Muslim Association of Senegal, Al Haj Moustapha Niang, arrives in Jakarta for a goodwill visit. During his stay he will meet with Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali, Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara, officials of the Indonesian Ulama Council, and Muhammadiyah leaders.	C P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 30 May 86	793
05/28/86	INDONESIA. Rahmawati A. Rani from Indonesia wins first prize as the best woman Qu'ran reader at the 27th international Qu'ran reading contest in Kuala Lumpur.	F P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 30 May 1986	794
06/03/86	INDONESIA. Former Industries Minister M. H. Sanusi pleads not guilty at the Central Jakarta Court to charges of subversion and attempting to assassinate President Suharto. Sanusi rejected the testimony of a witness that he had ordered rockets from abroad and also denied any involvement in the Borobudur Temple bombings. Sanusi, who was earlier convicted for involvement in a series of bombings in Jakarta in October 1984, will be prosecuted on the new charges on 21 June 1986.	E S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 4 June 86	795
06/03/86	INDONESIA. Information Minister Harmoko donates books and a television set to the Foundation for Islamic Development (Yayasan Pembangunan Islam) in Depok, near Jakarta, after participating in Tarawih prayer services at the Muhajirin mosque.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 June 86	796
06/04/86	INDONESIA. An Indonesian Muslim preacher is sentenced to 7 years in jail for subversion and trying to convert the Indonesian Republic into an Islamic state and of vilifying and defaming the government and denigrating the state ideology Pancasila at a mass prayer meeting in Jakarta in 1985. Abdul Latief is the 10th member of the Muslim Preachers Corps to be sentenced so far for antigovernment activities and preaching seditious sermons. The other nine were jailed for between 7 and 20 years. Latief reportedly will ask for pardon from President Suharto.	F S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 5 June 86	797

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
06/04/86	INDONESIA. Jakarta Governor R. Suprpto asks bus ticket sellers not to raise ticket prices during the Muslim Lebaran holiday period when many Jakartans try to return to their homes in other parts of the country. Suprpto says ticket sellers found guilty of raising ticket prices will have heavy sanctions imposed on them.	C F	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 June 86	798
06/05/86	INDONESIA. The chairman of the Senegalese Muslim Association, Al Haj Moushafa Niang, expresses his admiration for the progress and development of Islam in Indonesia and praises the activities carried out by the Indonesian Government jointly with Muslim organizations in promoting Islam in the country. During his stay, the visiting religious leader also appealed to the Indonesian Government and Indonesian Muslim organizations to provide aid and scholarship to Senegalese Muslim students to continue their studies in Indonesia.	C F P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 7 June 86	800
06/05/86	INDONESIA. Thirty Muslim preachers have reported to the West Jakarta military district command that they will be giving sermons on the upcoming Idul Fitri (Lebaran Day) in West Jakarta.	F M S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 104 6 June 86	831
06/06/86	INDONESIA. Regent H. Kube of Bulukumba in South Sulawesi presents a financial aid gift from President Suharto for the construction of a mosque south of Ujungpandang.	C F	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 7 June 86	799
06/07/86	INDONESIA. Lawyers for H. R. Dharsono present his appeal to the Supreme Court requesting that it cancel last month's Jakarta High Court decision to shorten Dharsono's sentence by only 3 years. The lawyers, including the prominent civil rights lawyer Adnan Buyung Nasution, argue that Dharsono's arrest in 1984 was unlawful and contend that the chief judge at the trial had no jurisdiction in the case because he had been appointed to another post two months before. Dharsono's ten-year sentence for subversion was reduced to 7 years by the Jakarta High Court last month.	C M S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 11 June 86	801
06/09/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, along with more than 100,000 Jakarta Muslims, pray at the Grand Istiqlal Mosque on the first holy day of Idul Fitri. Among the thousands joining the head of state and the Vice President praying at the mosque were high-ranking Indonesian civilian and military leaders, diplomats of Islamic countries posted in Jakarta, and leading Indonesian <u>ulamas</u> .	C M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 12 June 86	802
06/09/86	INDONESIA. Armed Forces Chief General L. B. Murdani celebrates Idul Fitri with soldiers stationed in East Timor. Speaking at an Idul Fitri gathering with Muslim armed forces members, General Murdani, who is a Catholic, says that the whole Indonesian community has always respected any religious holidays embraced by the Indonesian people.	C F M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 12 June 86	803
06/11/86	INDONESIA. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja tells reporters that Senegal's requests for scholarships for Senegalese Muslim students to study in Indonesia will be given due consideration by the Indonesian Religious Affairs Ministry.	C P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 12 June 86	804

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
06/18/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto installs Lieutenant General Try Sutrisno as Chief of Staff of Army and Lieutenant General (Police) Mochamad Sanusi as Chief of Indonesian Police.	C M	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 18 June 86	824
06/19/86	INDONESIA. Lt Gen Try Sutrisno is installed as the new Indonesian Army Chief of Staff, replacing General Rudini. Try Sutrisno is the first ranking officer from among the non-45 generation holding the top post in the army. Lt Gen Try Sutrisno is known as a devoted Muslim, according to this Antara Indonesian news agency report.	C M	FBIS (AP) 20 June 86	805
06/19/86	INDONESIA. Iran wishes to further improve its cordial relations with Indonesia, according to Sheykh ol-Eslam, the Iranian junior foreign minister in charge of political affairs. The visiting Iranian official met today with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja and Mining and Energy Minister Subroto to discuss bilateral relations and problems faced by the OPEC countries.	C P	FBIS (AP) 20 June 86	806
06/21/86	INDONESIA. The prosecution demands a life sentence for H. M. Sanusi, charged with conspiring to assassinate President Suharto, in the Central Jakarta Court. Sanusi, who served as industry minister in 1966, is already serving a 19-year sentence after being found guilty last May for his involvement in the bombings at Bank Central Asia and the Glodok shopping center in Jakarta in October 1984. Sanusi has pleaded innocent to all charges.	S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 23 June 86	826
06/21/86	INDONESIA. The Indonesian Election Committee publishes the new election symbols for Indonesia's three political parties to be used in the 1987 election. The Golongan Karya (Golkar) government party symbol remains unchanged. The symbol for Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI) has been simplified and the initials PDI added. The Islamic Kaaba symbol formerly used by the Muslim Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) has been replaced by a star and a smaller, less readable printing of the party's name.	S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 23 June 86	827
06/24/86	INDONESIA. Amnesty International says that Indonesia is subjecting political prisoners to degrading and inhumane treatment and urges the government to grant fair trials to several hundred people arrested after a crackdown on Islamic activists in 1984. The London-based human rights organization states that prisoners had been beaten while held incommunicado, and devout Muslims had been forced to shave their heads and prevented from carrying out their religious duties. Most of the prisoners opposed government efforts to make all organizations adhere to the so-called state ideology of Pancasila, because they had interpreted those efforts as an attempt to replace Islam with Pancasila. According to Amnesty International, the arrests began after a riot in September 1984 in which Muslims clashed with troops in Jakarta, and the government used the incident as a pretext for the arrest of nonviolent critics of the government.	E F M S	Guardian (Manchester) 25 June 86	825

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
06/24/86	INDONESIA. Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Sheykh ol-Eslam says his country supports Indonesia's bid to host the next nonaligned meeting, following this year's nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe.	P	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 115 25 June 86	830
06/25/86	INDONESIA. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja dismisses allegations of inhumane treatment of Muslim prisoners in his country as unfounded. In response to reports by Amnesty International that the Indonesian Government had arrested some 200 Muslim activists since 1983 and subjected many to cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment in detention, Mochtar tells Agence France-Presse that "it is not our custom to treat our prisoners inhumanely." Of those detained he states, "they may be Muslim extremists that were playing or engaged in terrorist activity. We should be applauded for that." He further states that all prisoners have been treated with "due process."	C E S	FBIS (AP) 9 July 86	833
06/30/86	INDONESIA. The Jakarta High Court upholds the decision of the East Jakarta District Court, which handed down a 7-year jail sentence for Abdul Rany Yunsih, a Jakarta preacher who was charged with subversion.	S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 118 30 June 86	832
07/02/86	INDONESIA. Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Try Sutrisno orders all army officers and men to become clear models of simple living in his nine-point daily order issued this morning.	C M	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 121 3 July 86	829
07/03/86	INDONESIA. Since its founding in 1982, the Pancasila Muslim Good Deeds Foundation (YABMP) chaired by President Suharto has built more than 100 mosques throughout Indonesia, according to a report by Junior Minister for Domestic Production Ginanjar Kartasasmita.	C M	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 96 27 May 86	834
07/09/86	INDONESIA. The three Indonesian political parties have agreed not to use religion as the central issue in the 1987 general election, according to the general chairman of the Association of Indonesian Communications Masters, Alwi Dahlan. Dahlan states that there will be no more problems concerning religious life in Indonesia, because Pancasila guarantees every citizen's right to follow his own religious beliefs. Dahlan also says that <u>ulamas</u> as campaign speakers will not always be a success unless an <u>ulama</u> has other distinctive abilities aside from his popularity among the people.	S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 June 86	840
07/09/86	INDONESIA. Minister of Religious Affairs Munawir Syadzali leaves for Saudi Arabia to ascertain that that country is ready to receive Indonesian <u>haj</u> pilgrims. Indonesia will send 57,150 pilgrims to Saudi Arabia this year. Minister Syadzali is expected to visit Mecca and Medina during his visit.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 12 July 86	841
07/09/86	INDONESIA. Indonesian Attorney General Hari Suharto bans the circulation of a book entitled <u>Building the Structure of an Indonesian Islamic Society</u> , written by M.S. Suhari and published by the Institute for Islamic Studies in Jakarta. Officials note that the book could provoke readers to launch a revolution to create a new society in the context of Islamic laws in Indonesia.	F S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Summary no. 125 10 July 86	860

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
07/23/86	INDONESIA. The Jakarta District Court sentences Erlangga, a student convicted of having planned a series of bombings in the capital on 4 October 1984, to 6 years in jail.	E S	US Emb Transl Unit Press Review no. 134 24 July 86	861
08/05/86	INDONESIA. Indonesian Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Try Sutrisno meets with Malaysian Defense Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and other Malaysian military leaders during a 5-day official visit to Kuala Lumpur.	M P	FBIS (AP) 6 August 86	858
08/06/86	INDONESIA. The Indonesian Muslim Students Movement, Jambi chapter, proposes to nominate Suharto to be reelected as the president of Indonesia 1988-93 term, according to Jambi Governor Masjchun Sofwan.	S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 8 August 86	864
08/25/86	INDONESIA. President Suharto tells Philippine President Corazon Aquino that he supports her and he will not back Muslim rebels in the Philippines, according to Philippine Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Ramos Shahani. "We are heartened to hear from the Indonesians that they regard the Muslim problems in the southern Philippines as an internal issue of the Philippines," states Shahani. Indonesia's State Secretary Sudharmono notes that Indonesia would like to help Manila find a peaceful settlement, but will not support the Muslim rebels headed by Nur Misuari, exiled leader of the main faction of the Moro National Liberation Front.	P	New York Times 26 August 86	602
08/28/86	INDONESIA. A new mosque funded by the Pancasila Muslim Charity Foundation, headed by President Suharto, is inaugurated in Ciruas Citerap, West Java. The mosque's architecture was designed by President Suharto, in accordance with Indonesian traditional architecture. Local inhabitants were presented with 72 prayer mats and 50 Holy Qu'ran books at the inauguration ceremony.	C	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 28 August 86	636

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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01/03/86	MALAYSIA. Radio Television Malaysia screens a government videotape of the 19 November incident at Memali in Baling district, Kedah state. The videotape showed segments of a 5-hour battle between 200 Malaysian police and paramilitary and 400 villagers (men, women, and children) armed with machetes, rudimentary firearms, bows and poisoned arrows, and bamboo spears. The Malaysian Government has issued almost daily statements by officials to the press and even made an offer to hold a public dialog, in order to contain the damage resulting at the start of what may be an election year.	C E M S	Guardian (Manchester) 4 January 1986	598
01/03/86	MALAYSIA. A 40-minute videotape of the Baling incident shown on Radio Television Malaysia shows pictures of the interior of Ibrahim Libya's house with portraits of Libyan leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi and Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini hung on the walls. A large array of various weapons and pamphlets calling for a "holy war" are also visible on the videotape. In introducing the videotape, Information Minister Datuk Rais Yatim accuses Parti Islam (Pas) Vice President Hadi Awang of "preaching violence and murder in the name of a holy war among Muslims."	D E P S	JPRS-SEA-86-021 1 February 86	611
01/06/86	MALAYSIA. The intensive media campaign the Malaysian Government has launched since the Baling incident could signal that Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, who has charged the Muslim radicals with whipping up antigovernment sentiment, is preparing to get tough, according to political analysts. They suggest that the Malaysian Government may be contemplating legislation to bar politicians from exploiting religious issues or drawing interpretations from the Qu'ran that are likely to split Muslims and stall government development policy. The analysts point to emergency measures instituted during the Communist threat (1948-60) and the race riots of 1969, and note that the government may again enact laws to increase its power to deal with alleged wrongdoers.	S	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 7 January 86	603
01/06/86	MALAYSIA. Parti Islam (Pas) Deputy President Fadzil Noor assures the government that Pas will not exploit sensitive issues related to the Kampung Memali incident in its political <u>ceramahs</u> . "We will try to avoid issues related to the incident that could arouse the sentiments of the people and threaten the peace and security of the country," he says.	F S	JPRS-SEA-86-022 3 February 86	614
01/07/86	MALAYSIA. Kuala Lumpur's Malay language daily <u>Berita Harian</u> quotes Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam as saying that religious fanatics are the nation's biggest problem and a threat to national security. The editorial further states that "there are two categories of religious teachers in Pas (Parti Islam sa-Malaysia). The first category belongs to those teachers who struggle for the sake of achieving the party's objectives, while the second category belongs to those religious teachers who wear white turbans and are conferred the title of <u>ustaz</u> (teacher) and have only a limited knowledge of religion.	D S	JPRS-SEA-86-028 14 February 86	618
01/09/86	MALAYSIA. The government has identified several Parti Islam (Pas) leaders who acted as "puppet masters" in masterminding the bloody incident at	D S	JPRS-SEA-86-022 3 February 86	613

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
01/10/86	<p>Kampung Memali in Baling district, according to Deputy Home Affairs Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad. The government will not take action, however, until a thorough investigation is completed to prove their guilt, Radzi states. He further warns Pas leaders not to use religion as a political issue.</p> <p>MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Government will release a white paper on the Kampung Memali, Baling, incident during the parliamentary session in March, according to Deputy Home Affairs Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad. He also denies allegations that the recent televised video tape recording of the incident was altered to suit the government's desire to influence the people to support its actions. In a related development, UMNO State Youth Movement leader Hashim Safin states that the time has come for the government to take sterner action against those who caused the Memali incident. According to the youth leader, Deputy Prime Minister and Home Affairs Minister Musa Hitam has a mandate for any action that needs to be taken.</p>	D E	JPRS-SEA-86-028 14 Feb 86	617
01/14/86	<p>MALAYSIA. An unnamed opposition party is getting ready to distribute a videotape distorting the Memali incident, according to Deputy Information Minister Kassim Ahmad. Kassim also tells reporters that the opposition party provided Malaysian students in the United Kingdom with false information on the Memali incident. He further states that the opposition is using sacred Islamic teachings to stir up the sentiments of Muslims.</p>	D F S	JPRS-SEA-86-022 3 February 86	615
01/16/86	<p>MALAYSIA. The blame for the Kampung Memali incident in Baling district lies with Parti Islam (Pas), Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad tells reporters following a meeting of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) Supreme Council. According to Mahathir, a recent Pas campaign in which UMNO members and government officials were branded as infidels "aroused the sentiments of some people and made them believe that it was all right to shed the blood of UMNO members and civil servants." The prime minister expresses the Supreme Council's concern that if Pas continues its campaign of branding UMNO members and government servants infidels, the security of the nation will be threatened.</p>	D S	JPRS-SEA-86-023 4 February 86	568
01/16/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Lee Lam Thye, deputy secretary general of the Chinese minority Democratic Action Party (DAP), says he is convinced that his party will merge with Parti Islam (Pas) for the coming general election. "We are convinced that an accord will be reached soon," he states, commenting on the Pas proposal to merge with a non-Muslim party for the general election. Lee says the DAP leadership is negotiating with Pas leaders on the proposed merger, which he feels will ensure a striking victory for the two parties in the general election.</p>	D N	JPRS-SEA-86-057 1 April 86	764
01/24/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, speaking at a political gathering of 8,000 supporters, warns certain individuals not to test the government's patience by criticizing it beyond limit. Mahathir speaks at length on the Kampung Memali incident, in which 18 people were</p>	S	JPRS-SEA-86-030 18 February 86	616

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
01/25/86	<p>killed, stating it was caused by deviationist Islamic teachings and the placing of self-interest above all else.</p> <p>MALAYSIA. The ruling party in East Malaysia's Sabah State wins two seats in the State Assembly in by-elections but loses two others to the predominantly Muslim United Sabah National Organization (USNO). The ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) wins comfortably in one mostly Chinese constituency and wins narrowly in another mainly Muslim constituency. Both USNO victories came from predominantly Muslim constituencies. PBS officials describe the results as a disappointment to Catholic Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan, who has been trying to dispel opposition claims that his party only represents Sabah's mostly Christian Kadazan and Chinese communities.</p>	N	JPRS-SEA-86-030 18 February 86	619
01/26/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysian Information Minister Rais Yatim states that Parti Islam (Pas) is sowing seeds of an Iranian-style revolution among innocent Muslim children in rural areas through the setting up of a network of Islamic kindergartens (taski). He notes that Pas has so far opened three taski in Kedah, Malaka, and Kelantan states as part of the party's apparent long-term plan to topple the democratic system of government in the country. Rais states that the taski syllabus incites the pupils to hate the government and recognizes Muslim leaders and teachers in the country. He warns parents to be wary of the taski, through which Pas is spreading false teachings to innocent Muslim children and advocating religious militancy.</p>	F S	JPRS-SEA-86-030 18 February 86	620
01/26/86	<p>MALAYSIA. About 100 former Parti Islam (Pas) members in Penang State cross over and join the United Malays National Organization (UMNO).</p>	D	JPRS-SEA-86-031 19 February 86	621
01/31/86	<p>MALAYSIA. United Malays National Organization (UMNO) youth leader Anwar Ibrahim states that UMNO is willing to hold talks with Parti Islam (Pas) at any time to seek an understanding for the sake of protecting the interests of Muslims. He tells a gathering in Gua Chempedak that an understanding between the two political parties would be of great advantage to the people and the country. Anwar states that Pas can make contact with UMNO through proper channels so that the discussion for an understanding can be realized. In a related development, Perlis State Pas Information Secretary Shuib Mohamed states that the Malays will become a competent race if UMNO and Pas unite together in upholding Islamic law. Contradictory political ideologies are creating Malay disunity at the present, he notes.</p>	C D	JPRS-SEA-86-030 18 February 86	623
02/13/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Reporting on a current joint operation being carried out by Thai and Malaysian forces in the border area of Yala Province in southern Thailand, Thai Fourth Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnonng states that Thai forces have virtually eliminated any remaining Thai Communist or Muslim separatist bases in the area. Thai authorities now consider insurgents still at large in certain border areas to be common criminals.</p>	E S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 14 February 86	624

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DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
02/16/86	MALAYSIA. Twenty-seven of the 153 people arrested for alleged involvement in the Kampung Memali incident of 19 November 1985 are being detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA) for 2 years, according to Deputy Public Prosecutor Mokhtar Abdullah.	E S	JPRS-SEA-86-030 18 February 86	622
02/16/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad renews the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) invitation to Parti Islam (Pas) to meet and discuss problems facing Muslims in the country. Mahathir says UMNO is prepared to hold a dialogue with Pas at any time in the interest of the people, particularly the Muslims. The prime minister also urges Pas to end such policies as calling other Muslims infidels and conducting separate prayer sessions. He says that UMNO is willing to enter into a dialogue and explain to them the Islamic religion so that they will no longer deviate.	C D S	JPRS-SEA-86-043 11 March 86	625
02/20/86	MALAYSIA. Pakistan is willing to help Malaysia develop its defense industry and is working through a joint Malaysia-Pakistan committee to identify areas for possible collaboration between the two countries' Defense Ministries, according to General Talat, chairman of the government-owned Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF). General Talat states, during a visit to Malaysia, that POF is in a position to assist Malaysia in the production of artillery ammunition. POF, the single largest industrial enterprise in Pakistan, manufactures automatic rifles, submachineguns, machineguns, rocket launchers, mortars, and ammunition.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 February 86	626
02/20/86	MALAYSIA. The National Fatwa Council rules that the September 1983 <u>amanat</u> (sermon) by Parti Islam (Pas) leader Haji Hadi Awang that sparked the infidel issue and launched a Pas jihad (holy war) for the establishment of an Islamic state in Malaysia, is un-Islamic. The unanimous decision states that the <u>amanat</u> is contrary to Islam and poses a threat to the Muslim community. In his 1983 sermon, Hadi Awang said, in part, "We oppose UMNO and the Barisan Nasional because they maintain a colonial constitution, maintain infidel regulations, maintain unholy regulations. It is because of this we fight to oppose them. Believe us when we say that our struggle is a holy war, our donations are for a holy war, and because we are fighting against such a group, if we die in this fight, our deaths will be the deaths of martyrs. Our deaths will be an Islamic death." Posters bearing the <u>amanat</u> reportedly hang in many Pas clubs and centers and were found on a wall of Ibrahim Libya's house in Kampung Memali.	D E S	JPRS-SEA-86-054 25 March 86	627
02/20/86	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA. Speaker of the Indonesian People's Deliberative Assembly (MPR) Amirmachmud says that he hopes that cooperation in the diplomatic and <u>dakwah</u> (religious propagation) fields between Indonesia and Malaysia will be further enhanced. During a visit to Kuala Lumpur, Amirmachmud met with Malaysian Muslim leaders, toured the Islamic Center, and performed Friday prayers at the National Mosque.	F P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 February 86	629
02/21/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, in speaking after Friday prayers at a mosque in Keluang, warns that, "If Muslims continue to be split, then there may come a day when Islam will vanish from Malaysian soil." Mahathir	D S	JPRS-SEA-86-043 11 March 86	628

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states that there are elements that are trying to destroy Muslim unity through such practices as branding other Muslims infidels and conducting separate prayers.

02/26/86	MALAYSIA. Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan announces the dissolution of the Sabah Assembly and calls for new elections "because of vicious attacks by opposition politicians." Pairin's government has been faced with a growing challenge from the Muslim-based United Sabah National Organization (USNO) since coming to power in the bitterly contested elections of April 1985. Recent defectors from Pairin's predominantly Christian party, Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS), have blamed Pairin for a rising racial and religious polarization and worsening economy.	F N S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 28 February 86	630
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02/27/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad calls an emergency meeting of the Supreme Council of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) amid reports that Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam has quit the cabinet and embarked on a previously unannounced pilgrimage to Mecca. Political observers say that the break could not have come at a worse time as Mahathir grapples with an economic downturn triggered by low commodity prices, a renewed campaign for power by Muslim extremists, and political unrest in Sabah.	D	FBIS (AP) 27 February 86	631
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03/04/86	MALAYSIA. Secretary General of the Malaysian Democratic Action Party Lim Kit Siang says in a written statement that President Aquino should use her "moral authority" to drop the Philippines' 23-year-old claim to the east Malaysian state of Sabah. According to the leader of the Chinese opposition party, Aquino "should be realistic enough to realize that no good whatsoever could come from maintaining the Filipino claim to Sabah." Lim says the new Philippine Government should drop the claim to pave the way for full normalization of the ties between Kuala Lumpur and Manila. Yesterday Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen welcomed a statement reportedly made by Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel that the claim would be resolved by the Aquino administration.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 March 86	632
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03/06/86	MALAYSIA. A representative of the United Nations High Commission on refugees said it is too early to say whether Philippine Muslim refugees living in Malaysia's Sabah state will return to their homeland now that a new government has come to power in Manila, according to the Malaysian news agency Bernama. Gauntier Wallanda told Bernama that there was the question of whether the new Manila government would accept the refugees without taking any action against them for leaving their country. Wallanda also said the refugees should choose to return home voluntarily, according to Bernama. There are an estimated 120,000 Philippine Muslim refugees living in Sabah, many of whom fled their homes in the southern Philippines during the fighting between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the government of President Ferdinand Marcos in the 1970s.	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 8 March 86	633
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03/06/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysia welcomes the new Philippine Government's plan to settle the claim on the East Malaysian state of Sabah, Malaysian Foreign Minister	P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 8 March 86	634
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ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen tells reporters. He says he hopes that the settlement referred to by the Philippine Prime Minister Salvador Laurel will pave the way for closer relations between the two countries. Rithauddeen states that the Philippine's claim on Sabah has impeded the forging of closer relations between Malaysia and the Philippines.			
03/09/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Parti Islam (Pas) Deputy President M. Nakhaie holds a dialogue with representatives of Chinese mass organizations in Bukit Bharu. He tells them that if Pas becomes the ruling party, all aspirations and problems of the Chinese community may be channeled not only through Parliament and state assemblies, but also through a joint council made up of various Chinese organizations. He says his party will also permit the founding of private universities, which may use Malay, Chinese, or English as their medium of instruction, as long as they abide by the state education policy, as revised by Pas.</p>	F N	JPRS-SEA-86-085 19 May 86	760
03/11/86	<p>MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Government issues a White Paper on the Kampung Memali incident in November of 1985, in which 18 people were killed. The White Paper describes a plot by a Parti Islam (Pas) leader known as Ibrahim Libya to seize power in Malaysia by force. According to the government paper, Ibrahim and his followers had plotted to capture the nearby Baling police station, kidnap elected representatives and United Malays National Organization (UMNO) leaders and hold them for ransom at the station, demand the prime minister's surrender of powers to the Armed Forces and the release of all Pas detainees, capture the Kedah chief minister, and declare an Islamic administration. The White Paper warns that the government will not compromise with any group that attempts to use force, cause chaos, or split the unity of Muslims in the country. "As a government elected by the people, it is responsible for preserving the sanctity of Islam and maintaining public order and national security," the White Paper states.</p>	C D E S	FBIS (AP) 13 March 86	635
03/12/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Seven home-made bombs explode in Kota Kinabalu, the capital of Sabah, causing minor injuries to three people. The blasts occurred outside a finance company, at two shopping malls, at three gasoline stations, and at a busy central market. Observers speculate the blasts are linked to the rivalry between the Muslim Malay backed United Sabah National Organization (USNO) party and the Christian-backed Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS), which came to power after the April 1985 elections.</p>	E N	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta), 13 March 86	637
03/12/86	<p>MALAYSIA. About 1,000 placard-carrying people, mainly from the Muslim opposition United Sabah National Organization party, demonstrate in Kota Kinabalu to protest Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan's dissolution of the state assembly and call for new elections. Demonstrations are also held in Sandakan, where several hundred marchers call on the government to resign.</p>	F N	FBIS (AP) 14 Mar 86	638
03/13/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Sabah's police commissioner, Haji Ahmad Maulana bin Babjee, says that two women were killed when a row of 18 shop-houses was burned to the ground by arsonists in the town of Tawau, northeast of Kota Kinabalu. Nine</p>	E F N	Guardian (Manchester), 14 March 86	639

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	bombs and five fires have been reported in the state in the last three days. In Kota Kinabalu, hundreds of Muslims stoned cars and called the ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) members infidels after finding red crosses sprayed on the walls of the state mosque. They had to be stopped from marching on the main Roman Catholic church in revenge, police reported.			
03/13/86	MALAYSIA. Four Malaysians and a Filipino have been arrested so far in connection with several bomb blasts in Kota Kinabalu, reports Sabah Police Commissioner Haji Ahmad Maulana Babjee. Two other bomb blasts took place in Inanam last night and Likas this morning, according to police, who were also kept busy investigating nine false bomb reports. Road blocks have been set up at all points of entry to the towns of Sandakan and Tawau, where police are patrolling the streets.	E N	FBIS (AP) 14 March 86	640
03/14/86	MALAYSIA. More than 1,000 Muslims defy the Christian-dominated government of Sabah to march through Kota Kinabalu from the main mosque following Friday prayers. Police and special riot troops, out in force in the wake of several days of tension between the two religious groups, refrain from intervening in the unauthorized march. Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan, speaking to reporters, blames the Muslim opposition for the recent violence in Sabah, saying they are deliberately trying to provoke the intervention of the federal government in Kuala Lumpur.	E F N	FBIS (AP) 14 March 86	641
03/14/86	MALAYSIA. Eight people have been detained in Sabah in connection with a spate of bomb explosions in Kota Kinabalu this week, according to police chief Mohamed Ishak Awadan. The bombings and several fires coincided with the High Court hearing of an opposition writ to stop Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan from calling fresh polls 10 months after his Parti Bersatu Sabah won a bitterly contested election.	E M N S	FBIS (AP) 18 March 86	642
03/14/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mohamad Mahathir tells a gathering of 6,000 near Ipoh that there is no reason why Muslims cannot cooperate with non-Muslims in building the country. He points out that as long as the non-Muslim partners are not anti-Islam they can be accepted to work together with Muslims.	C N S	FBIS (AP) 18 March 86	643
03/15/86	MALAYSIA. Police have detained 706 foreigners in a dusk-to-dawn operation in Kota Kinabalu, according to the inspector general of police, Tan Sri Mohamed Haniff Omar. The operation was launched because of the recent bombings and fires that have taken place in Sabah, Haniff tells reporters. He also notes that the 5,000-man Sabah police force is being beefed up with the arrival of 6 anti-riot squads and a Federal Reserve Unit force and, if necessary, more personnel would be brought to Sabah to prevent the situation from worsening.	M S	FBIS (AP) 18 March 86	644
03/15/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysian Inspector General of Police Tan Sri Haniff Omar says the situation in Kota Kinabalu is tense but under control. Speaking at a news conference after being briefed on the security situation in Sabah by senior state police officers in Kota Kinabalu, Haniff urges the parties	C M S	JPRS-SEA-86-056 31 March 86	668

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	concerned to settle their differences peacefully. He states that a curfew will be imposed if the situation warrants it.			
03/16/86	MALAYSIA. About 600 Muslims gather at the state mosque in Kota Kinabalu, calling on the state government of Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan to resign. The previous night United Sabah National Organization President Mustapha Harun addressed about 3,000 Muslims gathered at the mosque, telling them that their religion had been desecrated and had to be defended. They carried placards saying that Pairin's Christian-backed ruling party "hates Islam."	F N	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 17 March 86	646
03/17/86	MALAYSIA. Following a meeting with Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan states that the prime minister has assured him of the central government's commitment to the security of Sabah and urges the public to remain calm and cooperate with the authorities. Meanwhile, Sabah Police Chief Haji Ahmad Maulana Bakti tells reporters that police have arrested people suspected of involvement in the recent bomb blasts in the state. They are being detained under Section 57 of the Internal Security Act. Thus far, police have detained 1,030 people in Kota Kinabalu, Tawau, and Sandakan in their operations.	M S	FBIS (AP) 18 March 86	645
03/17/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysia should repatriate Filipino refugees from Sabah to curb lawlessness and check their interference in local politics, urges Secretary General of the opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP). Lim states that it is "very clear" that Filipinos played a major role in generating the current political unrest in Sabah. Most of the unofficially estimated 300,000 Filipinos are Muslims from Mindanao and other troubled southern Philippine islands, who work in timber camps and on construction projects.	N P	FBIS (AP) 18 March 86	647
03/17/86	MALAYSIA. The Sabah High Court rules that Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan can hold new elections in the politically troubled East Malaysian state where bomb blasts and fires last week claimed two lives. Police fired tear gas to break up an antigovernment demonstration by some 3,000 people outside the High Court in Kota Kinabalu minutes before Justice Abu Mansoor Ali sat to deliver judgement. The crowd broke up and ran towards the state mosque, smashing shop windows and car windshields along the way. Police also intervened to prevent a clash between government supporters and Muslim demonstrators, many of whom were armed with iron bars and sticks, outside the state mosque.	E F N S	FBIS (AP) 18 March 86	648
03/17/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan reports that he told Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad that allegations by Sabah's Muslim parties that his government is anti-Islam are "baseless, untrue, and maliciously fabricated....I also told him that it is not true that Parti Bersatu Sabah supporters smeared the state mosque," the chief minister states. Several crosses mysteriously appeared over an entrance to the state mosque last week, setting off demonstrations by Muslims. Although the meeting between the two leaders was described as positive, observers say that Kitingan made	C M	FBIS (AP) 18 March 1986	649

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DATE -----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	little headway in getting federal support to end moves by the state's mostly Muslim opposition to oust his Christian-led administration.			
03/18/86	MALAYSIA. One civilian is killed and four policemen injured when four time bombs go off in Sandakan, Sabah. The bombs were reportedly of a more sophisticated type than the "fish bombs" used in last week's explosions in that town.	E M	FBIS (AP) 20 March 86	650
03/19/86	MALAYSIA. A curfew is imposed on Kota Kinabalu after two people were killed in rioting by Muslims opposed to Sabah's mainly Christian government. Four bombs also exploded in the city. Muslims armed with iron bars, sticks, and stones fought police, who teargassed and beat them while halting a march from the mosque to the city center, according to witnesses. The police said they had arrested 20 people for illegal procession and would move in to arrest between 400 and 500 Muslims in the state mosque. The 2,000 rioters burned 30 shophouses and 29 vehicles before the 12-hour curfew was imposed at 6 p.m. There have been 26 bombings, with 5 people killed and 20 injured in Sabah in the past week as Muslims demonstrated against the government of Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan.	E M N S	Guardian (Manchester) 20 March 86	651
03/20/86	MALAYSIA. Two cars and a truck are destroyed by bombs in Kota Kinabalu following a day of rioting by Muslims opposed to the government of Sabah. A dawn to dusk curfew remains in force, according to Sabah Police Commissioner Ahmad Maulana Babjee.	E M N S	FBIS (AP) 20 March 86	652
03/20/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah police arrested 670 Muslims who walked out of the state mosque in 3 batches during the day. More than 1,400 activists were believed to have fled into the mosque after the riots on Wednesday in which two people were killed. Sabah police chief Haji Ahmad Maulana Babjee told reporters he was confident those still in the mosque would surrender today before prayers. "There will be no storming of the mosque because it is a place of prayer," he said. The police chief said 1,269 people have been arrested since Wednesday's riots. Nine hundred of them were released, and 110 who were illegal Filipino immigrants were deported.	E M N S	Guardian (Manchester) 21 March 86	653
03/20/86	MALAYSIA. A street of shops and offices in downtown Kota Kinabalu is set on fire as police lift a dawn-to-dusk curfew following riots that left two dead in the capital yesterday. Bernama news agency said police were preventing some 500 to 600 Muslims from leaving the main mosque after the curfew was lifted. The Muslims had taken refuge in the mosque following the rioting.	E M N S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 21 March 86	660
03/21/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah police remove 58 Muslim militants from a mosque in Kota Kinabalu in a 2-hour operation. The Muslims, who were demanding federal government intervention in Sabah to protect their rights, were removed by riot police. Police also remove from the mosque grounds banners reading, PBS is anti-Islam and "We want federal intervention to preserve the peace in Sabah." Police state that they were hurrying to clear the mosque in time for Friday prayers.	F M N S	FBIS (AP) 21 March 1986	657

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
03/21/86	MALAYSIA. Some 900 militant Muslims, demanding federal intervention to protect their rights, surrender to police during a 2-hour operation at the main mosque in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Police Chief Mohamed Ishad Awadan tells police that 1,260 people had been detained all over Sabah in connection with the spate of bombings, arson riots, and demonstrations in the state since 12 March. After investigation, 900 of these people were released, while 110 foreigners, mostly Filipinos, were deported.	E F M N S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 22 March 86	661
03/22/86	MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Government is taking steps to check the entry of Filipino illegal immigrants into Sabah, according to Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Asked by reporters whether Filipino immigrants were involved in the recent bombings and demonstrations in Sabah, he says he has yet to be officially informed on this and the Foreign Ministry is awaiting a full report from the Sabah police.	E M P	FBIS (AP) 26 March 86	654
03/23/86	MALAYSIA. Former Chief Minister of Sabah Harris Salleh and United Sabah National Organization (USNO) Acting Secretary General Abdul Hamid Mustapha are among 322 people who are issued summonses by the police for taking part in an unlawful procession. They were part of a crowd of 1,000 people who sought refuge at the state mosque after police fired tear gas at them when they refused to heed a warning to disperse during a march from the mosque to the town center.	F M S	FBIS (AP) 26 March 86	655
03/23/86	MALAYSIA. Police fire 30 rounds of tear gas to disperse 1,000 Muslim demonstrators, saying they feared the Muslims would clash with 500 Christians attending Palm Sunday services in Kota Kinabalu. Since 12 March, 5 people have died, 31 bombs have exploded, 27 shops have been burned, and more than 2,000 people have been detained in connection with demonstrations and violence. Police say the 1,000 Muslims assembled at the state mosque and began marching toward the government hospital to demand the release of the body of a Filipino Muslim, who was killed on Wednesday when police opened fire during a riot by 1,500 Muslims.	E F M N S	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong), 24 March 1986	658
03/23/86	MALAYSIA. Police fire 30 rounds of tear gas to disperse 1,000 Muslim demonstrators, saying they feared the Muslims might have clashed with 500 Christians attending Palm Sunday services in Kota Kinabalu. Summonses are issued by the police to 230 of the 1,000 demonstrators to appear in court next week for taking part in an illegal demonstration. Among those summoned are Hamid Mustapha, Secretary General of the Muslim opposition United Sabah National Organization, and former Chief Minister Harris Salleh of the Muslim opposition Berjaya Party. Police say the 1,000 demonstrators assembled at the state mosque and began marching toward the government hospital to demand the release of the body of a Filipino Muslim who was killed Wednesday when police opened fire during a riot by 1,500 Muslims. The demonstrators told reporters they wanted to give him a Muslim martyr's burial.	E F M N S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 24 March 86	662
03/24/86	MALAYSIA. The three main parties of Sabah--the ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) and the two Muslim opposition parties, United Sabah National	C F	FBIS (AP) 26 March 86	656

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	Organization (USNO) and Berjaya--agree in principle to a formula for cooperation, following separate talks between Prime Minister Mahathir and the leaders of the three parties.	N		
03/24/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah police report that Muslim party leaders have hired hundreds of Filipinos to demonstrate against the ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) over the past 2 weeks and paid them cash inside the state mosque, which is reportedly being used as a staging area for the protests. Police officials and witnesses say they have seen Berjaya and United Sabah National Organization (USNO) leaders handing out money to demonstrators in the mosque. Food for the demonstrators was prepared by USNO officials in a nearby building owned by Tun Mustapha, USNO party chief. Police estimate that about 90 percent of the demonstrators arrested inside the mosque were Filipinos.	F M N S	FBIS (AP) 26 March 86	659
03/24/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad tells reporters that Sabah's three major political parties have agreed on a political formula to end civil unrest, which has claimed five lives in the East Malaysian state. The prime minister made a 1-day visit to Kota Kinabalu, during which he met separately with Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan, United Sabah National Organization President Mustapha Harun, and Berjaya Party President Mohamad Noor Mansoor.	C N S	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 25 March 86	663
03/25/86	MALAYSIA. Fire destroys five wooden shophouses in Tawau, Sabah, and police report defusing a bomb in Kota Kinabalu, the capital of the East Malaysian state, which has been troubled by sectarian unrest for the past 2 weeks	E F M N	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 26 March 86	664
03/27/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysia urges all parties involved in the US-Libya conflict to refrain from any further active provocation and to solve their problems in a peaceful manner in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Datuk Kadir Sheikh Fadzir says the government views with deep concern the damage inflicted on Libyan naval craft and installations and points out that the incident occurred as a result of prolonged US maneuvers in the area. Unless such activities are ceased, they will lead to further escalation of the conflict and heighten tension in a region that is already volatile, causing serious threats to international peace and security, he warns.	C P	JPRS-SEA-86-065 17 April 86	763
03/27/86	MALAYSIA. Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir states that Malaysia is deeply concerned over the US-Libya conflict in the Gulf of Sidra and urges the parties involved to find a peaceful solution to the problem.	C P	Malaysian Digest (Kuala Lumpur) April 86	854
03/29/86	MALAYSIA. Today's scheduled signing of the agreement by the three main political parties of Sabah to form a coalition to resolve the state's political crisis has been called off, according to Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. The prime minister tells reporters after attending a police day parade in Kuala Lumpur, "The signing would be meaningless if the three	C N S	FBIS (AP) 2 April 86	665

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
03/29/86	parties do not come together." The Christian-led ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah has not yet agreed to the formula proposed by Mahathir, which has been accepted by the two opposition Muslim parties, United Sabah National Organization and Berjaya Party.			
03/29/86	MALAYSIA. Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Datuk Radzi Ahmad says that the government will not ban Parti Islam (Pas), no matter whether or not the conduct of some leaders of the party threatens national security and stability. Speaking at a Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) youth forum on the cause and effects of the Memali incident, Radzi Ahmad says the government believes that there is nothing wrong with Pas itself, except that some of its leaders are creating a threat to the state. He also reminds the MCA members not to be "hoodwinked by the Islamic Party." The deputy minister states that, in his opinion, Pas is wooing the Chinese community merely to gain support from the latter in the coming general election.	C N S	JPRS-SEA-86-091 30 May 86	807
03/30/86	MALAYSIA. The Muslim-led United Sabah National Organization (USNO) says that it will not accept proposals from the Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) to end the crisis in Sabah, according to the Bernama News Agency. The USNO leadership favors instead a formula proposed by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, under which the three major parties would form a coalition government. The PBS counterproposal advocates the holding of free elections, with the formation of a coalition government only if none of the parties secures a clear majority. The PBS proposal also calls for all parties to be accepted into the ruling United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Mahathir's national front coalition.	C N	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 31 March 86	669
03/31/86	MALAYSIA. A Parti Bersatu Sabah delegation led by its President, Joseph Pairin Kitingan, leaves Kota Kinabalu for Kuala Lumpur to deliver a counterproposal to Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's formula for settling Sabah's political problems.	N	FBIS (AP) 2 April 86	666
03/31/86	MALAYSIA. Kota Kinabalu Police Chief Mohamed Ishak Awadan says a bomb that exploded today in a swamp near the capital last night was the strongest since the spate of bombings and other incidents began on 12 March. Police have not ascertained yet whether the bombing, the 35th in the state this month, was linked to the sectarian violence that has plagued the state in the past few weeks.	E M N	FBIS (AP) 2 April 86	667
03/31/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah chief minister and president of the ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) says that his party has not signed a peace pact to end sectarian strife in Sabah because the Muslim-led opposition Berjaya Party was planning to topple the PBS after a coalition was formed. Joseph Pairin Kitingan says he will hand over to federal leaders a tape recording of a conversation between Berjaya leaders in which the alleged plot to topple PBS was being discussed.	N	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 April 86	670

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
04/04/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysia is satisfied with its observer status in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), states Justice Minister James Ongkili. "By becoming a full member Malaysia would be forced to observe OPEC decisions such as those on production control, but by being just an observer, we are free to support whatever policy benefits us," according to Ongkili.	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 April 86	672
04/05/86	MALAYSIA. Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan, who dissolved the Sabah Legislative Assembly on 26 February, calls for new elections to be held on 5 and 6 May. According to Sabah press reports, Parti Bersatu Sabah officials, on orders from the chief minister, released to a Sabah newspaper a transcript of what is purported to be a taped telephone conversation between officials of the Muslim-led opposition Berjaya Party in which a plot to topple the ruling party is discussed.	N	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong) 5 April 1986	671
04/05/86	MALAYSIA. "Cooperating with the Islamic Party to wrest due rights and interests for the Chinese community is a workable strategy," says the vice chairman of the Perak Chinese Consultative Committee at a ceremony marking the formation of the new committee. The purpose of the committee is not only to gain mutual understanding but also cooperation between the Chinese community and the Islamic Party with the view to solving various problems faced by Chinese nationals, he states.	N	JPRS-SEA-86-105 20 June 86	838
04/10/86	MALAYSIA. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel says he will undertake new negotiations as soon as possible in order to resolve the Sabah dispute with Malaysia. "The final resolution of the Sabah question would signal the beginning of a new era in the relations between the two countries concerned, while reinforcing the growth and closer ties and cooperation among all ASEAN members," he states.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 April 86	673
04/15/86	MALAYSIA. The Kota Kinabalu High Court dismisses a writ by United Sabah National Organization President Mustapha Harun challenging the legitimacy of the installation of Joseph Pairin Kitingan as Sabah Chief Minister.	N S	FBIS (AP) 17 April 86	675
04/15/86	MALAYSIA. The chairman of the Perak State Chinese Consultative Committee, Lai Kah Kwe, urges the ethnic-Chinese electorate to vote for candidates put forward by Parti Islam (Pas) or for Chinese candidates who will run under the Pas banner. He states that only Pas can match strength with United Malays National Organization and whichever party can muster the support of other nationalities is bound to get the upper hand. Since we can support UMNO, we may also cooperate with Pas, he declares.	N	JPRS-SEA-86-105 20 June 86	839
04/16/86	MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Cabinet condemns the "latest show of strength" by the United States against Libya, according to Information Minister Rais Yatim. The government also deplores "any act of connivance that perpetuated this disastrous affair", Rais tells reporters.	C P	FBIS (AP) 17 April 86	674
04/16/86	MALAYSIA. The Malaysian Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the action of the United States and those directly or indirectly involved in	C P	FBIS (AP) 16 April 86	677

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
04/16/86	American air attacks on targets in Libya. The statement notes that Malaysia is deeply concerned that the US action will lead to a further escalation of the conflict between the two countries, which will in turn endanger peace and stability in the Mediterranean and the surrounding region. Malaysia calls on both sides to exercise restraint and to seek a peaceful and immediate solution of their conflict in the interest of regional and international peace.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 April 86	678
04/16/86	MALAYSIA. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel says he plans to "frontally" address the "Sabah question" in the coming meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Bali, Indonesia. Laurel tells reporters that the question of ownership of Sabah should be "resolved once and for all" at the coming ASEAN gathering.	N	JPRS-SEA-86-105 20 June 86	842
04/16/86	MALAYSIA. Secretary General of the Democratic Action Party (DAP) warns its members against helping Parti Islam (Pas) set up an Islamic state by dragging the Chinese community into political opportunism. He states that there is no parliamentary election in the system of an Islamic state and that the existing national constitution is bound to be replaced with a Qu'ran-based one. Furthermore, he says, only Islamic disciples can hold senior government posts and non-Muslims will definitely be degraded to second-class citizens.	N S	JPRS-SEA-86-105 20 June 86	843
04/18/86	MALAYSIA. About 300 Malaysian university students demonstrate in front of the US embassy in Kuala Lumpur and burn an American flag to protest the US attack on Libya. About 20 riot and other police stand by and watch as the students burn banners and placards before handing a protest note to an American embassy official and then dispersing peacefully. Yesterday about 50 youths from the United Malays National Organization staged a demonstration before the embassy.	F M P	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 19 April 86	757
04/18/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysian Trades Union Congress President Zainal Rampak and Congress of Unions of Employees in the Public and Civil Service chief A. Ragnathan in a joint statement say the workers were perturbed by the blatant use of brutal force by the Americans against innocent civilians in Libya. They say that America, being a champion of human rights, has violated the very principle it is supposed to safeguard. They also criticize Britain for abetting the Americans in their act of aggression.	F P	FBIS (AP) 18 April 86	758

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
04/18/86	MALAYSIA. The All-Malaysia Chinese Association's Civil Rights Committee criticizes a recent remark by Anwar Ibrahim, leader of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) youth wing, describing it as damaging to the reputation of Chinese associations and muddling the dividing line between democracy and racism. "Anwar's statement contains an unjustifiable contradiction, that UMNO is trying to hold a dialogue with Pas in order to realize its professed Muslim unity. So it is quite puzzling why UMNO should criticize others for making contact with the same Islamic Party....Anwar was once a democratic fighter, but now he is afflicted with political cataracts. We deplore his metamorphosis."	N S	JPRS-SEA-86-105 20 June 86	844
04/20/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad meets with several Parti Islam (Pas) leaders for discussions on reconciliation between Pas and the ruling United Malays National Organization (UMNO).	C D	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 8 May 86	766
04/23/86	MALAYSIA. Opposition Parti Islam (Pas) Deputy State Commissioner for Malacca is charged in a Muslim religious court in Malacca with organizing "illegal" Friday prayers without the written approval of the Malacca Religious Department. Rahman is also charged with founding the Al-Falah religious school without authorization. A few of the school's students have gone on to study Shiism at an Iranian university, causing Malaccan government officials to fear that the school could produce a core of Muslim activists whose interpretations of Islam would differ from the Malaysian Sunni interpretation. About 100 Pas members and supporters stage a peaceful demonstration outside the Religious Department during the hearing, while police watched and made a video recording of the demonstration.	D F M P S	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 8 May 86	765
04/26/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah police are maintaining a 4-hour curfew in the Kota Kinabalu and Penampang districts following sectarian violence there during the past month.	P	JPRS-SEA-86-084 16 May 86	761
04/29/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad calls for an Islamic banking system that stresses not just the letter but also the spirit of the Qu'ranic injunctions that loans should not be a burden but a help to those in need. The prime minister makes his remarks at a seminar on Islamic finance, sponsored by the Malaysian Ministry of Finance and attended by participants from 19 countries. Muslims have been obsessed with form rather than substance in their interpretation of Islamic finance and commerce, states Mahathir. "Indeed the system of forward apportionment of profits results in repayments that are more onerous than interest," according to the prime minister.	C F P S	JPRS-SEA-86-099 12 June 86	808
04/30/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah's largest Muslim party, the United Sabah National Organization (USNO), releases an election manifesto offering to share power with all races if it wins elections next week. USNO Secretary General Abdul Hamid Mustapha says his party would appoint an ethnic Chinese deputy chief minister and at least three Chinese ministers in the state cabinet. Political observers say that the announcement that USNO would appoint sizeable Chinese representation to the state cabinet is a clear move to	N	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 3 May 86	811

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
05/02/86	<p>court Chinese voters who form the majority in six largely urban constituencies and is almost certain to influence the outcome in at least two others.</p> <p>MALAYSIA. Sabah state police arrest a local deputy minister and 12 other members of the United Sabah Party (UPS) for possessing weapons just four days before state elections. The 13, who are members of Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan's party, are arrested on the basis of a complaint by members of the two Muslim parties of Sabah, Berjaya, and United Sabah National Organization, that UPS members were distributing seditious pamphlets and threatening and intimidating voters. Last week Sabah Police Chief Ahmad Maulana stated that if threats and intimidation continued and the security situation worsened, police might recommend that the Elections Commission cancel the elections. Kitingan responded by saying elections should not be canceled. "Free elections are a democratic right of the people....this right would be denied if the elections are canceled in any particular constituency," he states.</p>	C M N	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 3 May 86	812
05/02/86	<p>MALAYSIA. About 60 Muslim young people, shouting "US aggressor go home," demonstrated in front of the US embassy to protest Nancy Reagan's visit and the American attack on Libya. The young people burned an Israeli flag, sang Arabic songs, and shouted quotations from Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini, but dispersed 15 minutes later as rain began to fall.</p>	F P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 3 May 86	813
05/03/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad says that mutual discussions held recently between the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) and Parti Islam (Pas) have achieved a desired result. The discussions centered on religious matters and ways to prevent undesirable incidents between supporters of the two parties, especially during the forthcoming general election, Mahathir tells Kuala Lumpur reporters. No political matters were discussed, and the 4-hour meeting did not touch on the possibility of Pas joining the Barisan Nasional, according to the prime minister. Invitations to the talks were issued to all Pas leaders through UMNO youth leader Anwar Ibrahim.</p>	C D	JPRS-SEA-86-093 3 June 86	816
05/04/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel reveals that he has held secret talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad in Kuala Lumpur on the Philippine claim to the East Malaysian state of Sabah, and the two countries have made a "forward move" in resolving the dispute. Speaking to reporters in Manila upon his return from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations foreign ministers meeting in Bali, Indonesia, Laurel says that on his way back to Manila he made a stopover in Kuala Lumpur, where he had a confidential meeting with Mahathir and invited him to visit the Philippines. "I think that the meeting with Prime Minister Mahathir is very significant in the sense that we both agreed the Sabah question should be resolved at the earliest possible time," according to Laurel. "Negotiations will continue," he notes.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 5 May 86	679

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05/05/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysia believes the Philippines' claim to Sabah can be resolved quickly following a secret meeting between Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel, according to Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. During the meeting Laurel invited Mahathir to visit the Philippines. Top Malaysian officials have previously said that no Malaysian prime minister would make an official visit to the Philippines while the 23-year-old claim to the East Malaysian state remains unsettled. Mahathir has indicated that he will attend the proposed Association of Southeast Asian Nations summit to be held in Manila in July 1987.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 7 May 86	681
05/05/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysia believes the Philippines' claim to Sabah can be resolved quickly following a secret meeting between Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel, according to Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Mahathir has indicated that he will attend the proposed ASEAN summit to be held in Manila in July 1987. Top Malaysian officials have previously said that no Malaysian prime minister would make an official visit to the Philippines while the 23-year-old claim to Sabah remains unsettled. Malaysian officials have noted that the Philippines' move to rewrite its constitution would provide an opportunity to redefine the country's territories.</p>	P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 6 May 86	814
05/05/86	<p>MALAYSIA. A powerful bomb explodes on the grounds of a church near Sandakan, Sabah, with no immediate reports of casualties or damage. The explosion occurs just one day before Sabahans are to go to the polls for the second time in just over a year to elect a new government. On the previous Saturday, Mohamad Shariff Jititing, a local Filipino leader, urged the 20,000 Filipino refugees in the Sandakan area not to become involved in the election campaign.</p>	E N P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 5 May 86	815
05/06/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Philippine Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel says his government will use a low-key approach in settling the Sabah issue. The Sabah question is the main topic that will be discussed in a planned visit to the Philippines by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. Laurel also warns that the Philippine Government should not be bogged down by elements seeking to undermine the Sabah settlement.</p>	P	FBIS (AP) 7 May 86	680
05/06/86	<p>MALAYSIA. The Philippine Sulu Sultanate is planning to seek the help of the United Nations and international courts in pursuing its claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah, according to a Philippine News Agency (PNA) report. Rajah Muda (crown prince) Esmail Kiram of the Muslim Sulu Sultanate in the southern Philippines told PMA that Sultan Jamalul Kiram III's proprietary rights and sovereignty over Sabah were perpetual. The sultan's brother reportedly warned the Philippine Government that "appeasing our Muslim neighbors" (meaning Malaysia) will endanger a lasting peace in the region. The Philippines laid claim to Sabah in 1962, before Malaysia obtained its independence from Britain, on the grounds that the territory was part of the Philippines because it was originally owned by the Sultan of Sulu. The Sultan of Brunei ceded the territory to the Sultan</p>	P	JPRS-SEA-86-087 22 May 86	809

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	of Sulu in the 14th century, and the Sultan of Sulu subsequently leased Sabah to British businessmen.			
05/06/86	Malaysia. Parti Islam (Pas) has formed a protem committee in Kota Kinabalu in its efforts to spread its wing to Sabah, says Pas Vice President Haji Nakhaie Ahmad. Pas will also set up branches in various districts, including Sandakan, Tawau, and Ranau, he says. The Pas official does not rule out the possibility that Pas will field candidates for the next parliamentary election. Haji Nakhaie denies that Pas is going into Sabah to exploit the currently unstable situation there. He notes that a Pas office has also been set up in Bintulu, Sarawak.	D F	JPRS-SEA-86-093 3 June 86	820
05/07/86	MALAYSIA. Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) wins a landslide victory in the state elections, capturing 34 of the 48 seat in the Sabah State Assembly. Berjaya Party, which had ruled Sabah 1976-85, won only the seat of its president, Mohamed Nor Mansor. The United Sabah National Organization, the other main opposition party (which had rule Sabah 1963-76), had its previous 16 seats slashed to 12. Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan retains his seat with a large majority.	N	FBIS (AP) 7 May 86	682
05/07/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad reshuffles his cabinet, appointing businessman Ghafar Baba deputy prime minister. Ghafar replaces Musa Hitam, who quit the deputy prime ministership in February over personal differences with the prime minister. Mahathir will take over the powerful Home Ministry, which Musa vacated. Anwar Ibrahim, head of the United Malays National Organization's powerful youth wing and widely seen as a future prime minister, continued his meteoric rise, moving from the Agriculture to the Education Ministry.	C	FBIS (AP) 7 May 86	684
05/07/86	MALAYSIA. The 1930-to-0500 curfew imposed in the controlled area of Baling district after the Memali incident will be relaxed during the Id al Fitr holiday period, according to Kedah-Perlis Chief of Police Zulkifli Ahmad.	C F M S	JPRS-SEA-86-087 22 MAY 86	810
05/07/86	MALAYSIA. Joseph Pairin Kitingan, a Catholic whose resignation had been demanded by Muslim demonstrators in March, is sworn in for another term as chief minister of Sabah after his party swept to victory in legislative assembly elections. "The results showed we are a coalition of all races in Sabah....the increase in the number of seats and increase in the number of popular votes we have won shows we have the support of all the races," states Kitingan. He further states that he hopes the strong mandate has put an end to violence and accusations that Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) is anti-Islam.	C N	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 9 May 86	817
05/08/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan appoints three deputy chief ministers--a Kadazan, a Chinese, and a Malay--in an effort to prove that his ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) is multiracial. Christian Kadazans form a third of Sabah's 1.2 million population, Muslim Malays and Bajaus another third, ethnic Chinese some 20 percent and small tribes the	C N	Times (London) 9 May 86	685

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05/10/86	rest. "Muslims, who are a significant community in the state must be appeased by the PBS to ensure they do not become restless and try to disrupt the PBS administration once more," according to one analyst. The federal government congratulated Datuk Pairin on his victory and analysts say PBS is now likely to be accepted into the United Malays National Organization coalition now that it has shown it has multiracial support by its landslide election victory.			
05/10/86	MALAYSIA. Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan, leader of the Christian-dominated Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS), is sworn in as chief minister of Sabah within hours of his party's landslide victory in a mid-term state assembly election. The PBS won 34 of 48 seats and reduced the two main opposition parties to playing minor roles in the new Assembly. It also all but wiped out the Berjaya Party, leaving it with only one seat. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, who is expected to come in for some criticism after the PBS landslide, yesterday reshuffled his cabinet in a bid to close ranks with it and his ruling coalition.	N	London Times 11 May 86	683
05/12/86	MALAYSIA. Libya and Malaysia will take steps to coordinate their stand on issues related to Islam at international forums, according to Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir. Speaking to reporters after receiving Libyan special envoy Ahmad Mohamed Sharif at the Foreign Ministry, the deputy foreign minister states that an agreement was made to exchange ideas and information on helping the Islamic community, particularly those who formed the minorities in certain countries. Malaysia and Libya agree, he says, that if aid is not extended to the Muslim minorities, their strength will wilt and efforts to propagate Islam will not be successful.	C F P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 13 May 86	818
05/14/86	MALAYSIA. Dr Ahmad Muhammad al-Sharif, a special envoy from Libyan President Col Muammar al Qadhafi, ends a 5-day visit to Malaysia. Speaking to reports at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport, the Libyan official praises Malaysia for its support for Libya over the American bombing of Tripoli last month. He also attacks the Western media, which he says gave a distorted view of the recent American air attack on Libya. During his visit, Dr Ahmad met with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Ritthauddeen and received a letter addressed to the Libyan president expressing the support of the United Malays National Organization youth wing for Libya, as well as protesting against the American attack on Libya.	C F P	FBIS (AP) 16 May 86	819
05/17/86	MALAYSIA. Philippine Muslim guerrilla fighters have set up a base on a hideaway island off Sandakan, in northeastern Sabah, according to a report in the Borneo Bulletin, published in Kuala Belait. The article states that the guerrillas are members of the MNLF faction led by Nur Misuari and many have been trained in Libya, where their leader now lives. Reportedly they flit secretly in speedboats across the Sulu Sea between their hideout and their battlegrounds in the southern Philippines. Movements of MNLF leaders between Sandakan and Mindanao have increased lately, giving rise to	P	JPRS-SEA-86-106 23 June 86	835

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05/17/86	<p>speculation about a new offensive against Philippine Government troops. The island, a few miles from Sandakan, is an open secret among the townspeople. The guerrillas even bring their wounded into the government hospital for treatment, according to the article. The MNLF fighters reportedly blend in easily with the thousands of Filipino refugees that have fled to Sabah during the 17-year-old Muslim insurgency in the southern Philippines.</p> <p>MALAYSIA. Sabah Police Commissioner Haji Ahmad Maulana says soon he will visit the town of Sandakan to check on reports of a Philippine Muslim guerrilla base on a nearby island. The <u>Borneo Bulletin</u> quotes a highly placed official in Kota Kinabalu as saying, "The island is supposed to be very secret and you need special permission to go there. I think the Federal Government must be aware of it, but just ignores it." He also noted that former Sabah Chief Minister Mustapha Harun openly supported the Muslim rebellion. The newspaper also states that Sabah's last Chief Minister Harris Salleh was accused of trying to strengthen the Muslim vote by registering refugees.</p>	P	JPRS-SEA-86-106 23 June 86	836
05/18/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Breakaway factions from two Muslim-based parties that lost out in recent Sabah elections want the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) to open a branch in the East Malaysian state, according to a Bernama news agency report. One of the faction leaders, Mohamad Dun Banir, said that a delegation will leave for Kuala Lumpur soon to meet with UMNO leaders, including Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. "The time has come for UMNO to spread its wings to Sabah, which has been part of Malaysia for 22 years, and provide guidance and leadership for Muslims," he said. Mohamad added that, if the fundamentalist Muslim Parti Islam (Pas) and the Chinese-based Democratic Action Party (DAP) were able to set up branches in Sabah, there was no reason why UMNO could not do so. UMNO's entrance into Sabah would help prevent Pas from spreading its influence, he added.</p>	D N	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 19 May 86	821
05/21/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen denies that there is a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) base in Sandakan or any other area in Sabah. Commenting on recent newspaper reports that the MNLF has such a base, the foreign minister states that Malaysia as a matter of principle will not allow its territory to be used for activities detrimental to the interests of its neighbors.</p>	E P	Indonesia Times (Jakarta) 25 May 86	822
05/21/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen denies that there is a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) headquarters based on an island near Sandakan, Sabah. He says that Sandakan and the nearby islands are trading and stopover areas for traders and workers from neighboring countries. "I wish to clarify that Malaysia will not use its region for activities detrimental to the national interest," he states. His remarks are in response to a news report from Brunei saying a high-ranking Sabah state government official disclosed that the Federal Government might have known of the development but is "purposely not doing anything about it."</p>	P	JPRS-SEA-86-105 20 June 86	837

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	Last week Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said he had no knowledge of the Moro headquarters.			
06/05/86	MALAYSIA. Philippine newspapers report that many members of the Constitutional Commission, which is meeting in Manila to draw up a new constitution for the Philippines, are opposed to a resolution filed by Commissioner Hilario Davide asking for the mention of Sabah in the definition of Philippine national territory.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 June 86	759
06/05/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah's ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) and the opposition United Sabah National Organization (USNO) are accepted as members of the Barisan Nasional (BN) national front coalition. The PBS application to join the BN was proposed by Berjaya President Mohamed Noor Mansoor, who is also Sabah BN chief. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad says Mohamed Noor has also expressed willingness to relinquish the post of state BN head to make way for PBS President and Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan.	N	FBIS (AP) 6 June 86	762
06/05/86	MALAYSIA. In a further move toward consolidating its position, particularly in Sabah, Malaysia's ruling National Front admits Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) and readmits the United Sabah National Organization (USNO), bringing the coalition's membership to 13. PBS had sought membership in the front for more than a year before its sweeping election victory in early May.	C N	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 19 June 86	845
06/16/86	MALAYSIA. Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan states that he is pleased with assurances given by the government of Philippine President Corazon Aquino that it is taking steps to drop its claim to Sabah.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 June 1986	823
06/29/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad accuses some countries "under Jewish influence" of using the foreign press to discredit and try to topple the Malaysian Government. Speaking in Kota Baru, he accuses the foreign press of carrying "twisted reports" of his policies favoring bumiputras, who are mostly Muslim Malays, in business, employment, education, and other areas.	C N	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 1 July 86	849
07/03/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysia and the Philippines have reached an understanding on Manila's claim to Sabah, according to Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Philippine Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra states in Manila, however, that the Philippines is not yet ready to waive its Sabah claim. Mitra notes further that the Philippines is not yet ready to open a consulate in Sabah because that would amount to a waiver of Manila's claim. "We cannot open a consulate in a territory we claim to be our own," states Mitra.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 July 86	846
07/07/86	MALAYSIA. A Malaysian Home Ministry order prohibits the buying, selling, or possession of the book by Kassim Ahmad, Hadis--A Reevaluation. A conference of 100 Muslim theologians in Johor had earlier concluded that the book, which suggests a return to the Qu'ran and a reevaluation of the hadis (sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad as recorded by his followers 200-300 years after his death), should be banned.	C D F S	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 17 July 86	857

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07/09/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Two New Zealand Christian missionaries go on trial near Kuala Lumpur on charges of wounding the religious feelings of a Malaysian businessman by criticizing Islam, Malaysia's official religion. Grand Terrence Nesdale and Julian Mary Miessen deny telling cosmetics dealer Mohammad Mahmood that Islam is not an original religion or questioning the authority of the Qu'ran and the Prophet Muhammad.</p>	C N	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 10 July 86	850
07/24/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad launches the Barisan Nasional campaign in Kedah with a call on the people of the state to reject Parti Islam (Pas).</p>	D S	FBIS (AP) 29 July 86	848
07/31/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad states that any Islamic country needs industrialization in its development to help generate more job opportunities. The National Front government is fully aware of this and will step up efforts to diversify the country's economy so as to bring more benefits to the people, he says. Speaking at a factory cornerstone-laying ceremony in Terengganu, Mahathir also expresses the fear that chaos would erupt and the true understanding of Islam vanish if Parti Islam (Pas) should come to power. He states that Pas is not working toward setting up an Islamic state but merely fishing for votes.</p>	C D S	FBIS (AP) 1 August 86	847
07/31/86	<p>MALAYSIA. A Christian missionary from New Zealand is "jailed" for a day and fined US\$400 for hurting the religious feelings of a Malay businessman. In an unprecedented case in Malaysia, Grant Nesdale was convicted for telling cosmetics dealer Mohammad Mahmood that Islam was not an original faith and that the Qu'ran and Prophet Muhammad were not true. Nesdale's female companion, Julian Miessen, was acquitted of a similar charge. Nesdale's day in jail is served by remaining in the court until it closed for the day, according to the judges instructions.</p>	C F	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 2 Aug 86	856
08/02/86	<p>MALAYSIA. Malaysian police riot units are called out in the northern state of Terengganu when United Malays National Organization (UMNO) supporters attempt to keep backers of the opposition Parti Islam (Pas) from holding a political meeting. The 1,000 Pas supporters manage to hold their meeting after police break up the two groups. The period of campaigning for the snap election, called a year before the government's mandate was due to expire, was the shortest in Malaysian history, with political parties allowed to campaign for only 8 days. The government also refused to lift a 16-year-old ban on political rallies in order to avoid racial and religious fervor being whipped up, according to officials.</p>	D M	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 4 August 86	855
08/04/86	<p>MALAYSIA. The Barisan Nasional wins a landslide victory in the Malaysian general election, taking 148 of 177 parliamentary seats. The Democratic Action Party (DAP) won 24 seats, Parti Islam (Pas) 1 seat, and other independent parties 4 seats. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad attributes the defeat of Pas to the arrogant attitude of the opposition party, saying that Pas misjudged the feelings of the people and voters because what the people want is the country's stability and peace.</p>	D S	FBIS (AP) 4 August 86	851

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08/06/86	MALAYSIA. Malaysia will reduce its output of oil in line with the decision of the OPEC countries to cut crude oil production, according to a statement issued by the Prime Minister's Department in Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia is not a member of OPEC.	P	FBIS (AP) 8 August 86	863
08/07/86	MALAYSIA. Parti Islam's (Pas') defeat in the general election has not dampened its spirit to struggle for an Islamic state, says party president Haji Yusof Rawa. "Our spirit is not dampened by the defeat because the ultimate objective of our struggle is not to win the election, but struggle for the cause of Islam."	F	FBIS (AP) 14 August 86	852
08/16/86	MALAYSIA. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad states that certain reporters working for Jewish-owned foreign publications are trying to destabilize Malaysia by writing distorted articles that inflame the emotions of people who are already opposed to the government. He alleges that some foreign newspapers and magazines supported Parti Islam (Pas) and the Democratic Action Party (DAP) in the hope that the two parties would win the recent general election.	C N S	FBIS (AP) 18 August 86	862